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Spanish Interior Minister Rodolfo Martín Villa points out results of constitutional referendum.

Spaniards Vote 'Yes' 11-to-1; A Third of Electorate Abstains

By James Markham

MADRID, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Spaniards today expressed self-congratulatory sentiments after yesterday's peaceful and affirmative vote on the country's democratic constitution. But in political quarters, many saw disquieting portents for the minority government of Premier Adolfo Suárez.

"A great day of authentic historical content," exulted the conservative Barcelona daily *La Vanguardia*. "After 50 years," declared Alfonso Guerra, number-two man in the Socialist Party, "Spain has a democratic constitution."

The government-run referendum, supervised by poll-watchers from the main parties, was less than a model of clarity or good organization. Two figures for the total electorate were given out — at first 25.6 million, later 26.8 million — with the second figure finally prevailing. Official results showed that 15.7 million Spaniards, or 58 percent of the 26.8 million who could have voted, cast "yes" ballots. About 1.4 million voted "no."

Affirmative votes easily swamped the negative ones by 87.7 to 7.9. But, according to the government figures, only 17.9 million Spaniards aged 18 and over exercised their right to vote, putting the rate of abstention at a troubling 32.3 percent. About 3.5 per cent blank ballots were cast, theoretically raising the abstention level to almost 36 percent of the electorate.

Campaign Boredom

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the fragmented rightist Popular Alliance, announced that he had voted "yes," but he speculated, along with many others, that a large number of the abstentions represented voters who in June last year voted for Premier Suárez's Union of the Democratic Center. "There is no doubt that the credit of the government has dropped a lot," Mr. Fraga asserted, "and that the constitutional campaign bored a lot of people, and that the absurd use of television had a boomerang effect."

Politicians compared the high abstention level with last year's landmark elections, which turned out a hefty 78 percent of a smaller electorate limited to those 21 and over. "The big parties must pay attention to a certain disenchantment among the people," warned Simon Sanchez Monero, a veteran Communist leader, "because the people see that democracy does not resolve the problems they face."

The Socialists, the country's second-largest party after Mr. Suárez's, and the Communists both campaigned forcefully for a "yes" vote. In some areas where they had already demonstrated electoral strength — big cities such as Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, and the southern swathe of Andalusia — the voter turnout tended to be above the national average.

In thinly populated rural areas, where Mr. Suárez's party is fairly strong, abstention levels were not always high, but in several such provinces the number of "no" votes was striking: Burgos 12.6 percent, Toledo 14 percent, Ciudad Real 10.9 percent.

Amsterdam Tied Up By Transport Strike

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 7 (AP) — An unexpected strike by public employees against proposed pay curbs paralyzed Amsterdam's transportation network today. Streets, buses and subway services did not operate until midday, leaving thousands of commuters stranded. Traffic jams built up around the city as Amsterdammers took to their cars, while others walked to work or rode their bicycles.

Highlights of Constitution

MADRID, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — The following are the main points of the constitution voted upon in yesterday's referendum:

- Spain is a social and democratic state based on freedom, justice, equality and political plurality. The form of government is parliamentary monarchy.
- The unity of the nation is indissoluble, but the right of regional autonomy is recognized and guaranteed.
- Political parties which respect the constitution and laws may form and function freely. Their internal workings must be democratic.
- Trade unions and employers' associations may be established freely.
- The mission of the armed forces is to guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Spain, and defend its territorial integrity and constitutional order.
- The voting age is 18.
- Religious and ideological freedom is guaranteed, along with freedom of speech, press, association and assembly.
- The choice of education is free. Basic education is free of cost and obligatory.
- The right to strike is guaranteed.
- The constitution recognizes the free market economy and provides for consumer defense.
- The king is head of state. The crown is to be inherited by successors of King Juan Carlos de Borbón.
- The king names the premier and can dismiss him under the terms of the constitution.
- A two-house parliament is composed of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate.
- A constitutional court is to determine whether laws and decrees are constitutional.

Shah's Foes Reportedly Plan Showdown

Foreigners Rush to Flee Iran Upheaval

TEHRAN, Dec. 7 (AP) — There was a rush for flights out of Iran today as reports circulated that opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi were preparing a bloody showdown with government troops this weekend.

In Washington, President Carter said he does not know whether the shah could survive the upheavals, but the United States would not intervene. He said Iran was "very important" to the United States and the stability of the Gulf. Israel and the entire Mediterranean.

Officials at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport reported "utter chaos." Thousands of persons scrambled for tickets after airlines announced that they had canceled flights in and out of the city for Sunday and Monday, the critical days of the monthlong holy season.

Large groups of American dependents arrived in Tehran from turbulent provincial areas as U.S. companies such as General Electric, Westinghouse, Fluor Corp. and others evacuated families. At least two U.S. companies chartered planes for families of employees when airlines reported their flights were filled.

"We want to get out," said Mrs. Betty Robinson, wife of an American aircraft executive based in Isfahan. "But we're stuck here because all the planes are overbooked. We'll just have to sit it out here."

"Our people think things are going to get bad," said her husband, Walter.

Troops kept hundreds of persons out of Tehran's airport today as people showed and yelled in the fight for plane seats.

An estimated 8,000 foreigners, including 5,500 Americans, have fled in the past 10 weeks. Thousands of Iranians, fearful after 11

NATO Ministers Frown on Parley With East Bloc

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — A meeting between NATO politicians and Warsaw Pact leaders was proposed today by British Foreign Secretary David Owen, but the suggestion drew a negative response from most Western representatives.

In his statement to the NATO Ministerial Council, Mr. Owen called for "collective consultations" between Western foreign ministers and their Warsaw Pact counterparts to "develop a political dialogue between NATO and the Warsaw Pact" that would advance détente.

Other Western officials appeared surprised by the suggestion, and Mr. Owen's statement was clarified later. British sources said that he meant to suggest a meeting at the mutual and balanced force-reduction talks in Vienna to add a "political dimension" to the negotiations.

The prospect of a political meeting would "concentrate people's minds" for a negotiating breakthrough, a British source said.

Calling for the dialogue to mark NATO's 30th anniversary next year, Mr. Owen appeared to have in mind a meeting next fall. Britain made a similar proposal last May, but it was ignored.

Warsaw Pact officials in the past have not shown interest in such a meeting, indicating that they believed it would produce more human-rights criticism.

While several Western governments, led by West Germany, expressed reservations about the U.S. approach on human rights, a State Department spokesman reaffirmed U.S. intentions to continue its outspoken policies. This view appeared to call into doubt the chances of creating a new forum with the East bloc.

A State Department official questioned whether Mr. Owen's proposal had come at a propitious time, and West German officials said that it was "pointless" until the Warsaw Pact had agreed to Western estimates of the actual number of forces under discussion. France in the past has rejected "bloc-to-bloc" negotiations. Italy, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands have cautiously accepted the concept.



The Dutch foreign minister, Christoph van der Klauuw, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns conferring yesterday.

From Treasury Secretary Blumenthal

Romania to Hear U.S. Support

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — President Carter announced today that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal will go to Romania this weekend as a show of support for President Nicolae Ceausescu after his new test of strength with the Soviet Union, administration sources said yesterday.

After four days of trade talks in Moscow, Mr. Blumenthal flew to Bonn yesterday to meet Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. U.S. officials said that rather than have Mr. Blumenthal come directly home, the aim was for him to visit Romania this weekend.

[In Bucharest, Western diplomats said that Mr. Blumenthal would arrive there tomorrow to deliver a message of support from President Carter to Mr. Ceausescu on Saturday, United Press International reported. In addition, they said that Mr. Blumenthal would make a "significant statement" on his arrival.]

Mr. Blumenthal is expected to discuss trade and political issues. But his principal mission will be to show support for Romania's independent foreign policy.

Mr. Blumenthal will be the first Cabinet-level official to go to Romania since Mr. Ceausescu's visit to Washington in April. The last Cabinet member to go to Bucharest was Earl Butz, the agriculture secretary in the Ford administration.

Reluctant Endorsement
Romania had "passed for high-level U.S. representation at last Friday's celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Romanian state, which involved territorial annexations from Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary and Soviet Russia, at the end of World War I. But officials said that the United States was reluctant to appear to give that kind of endorse-

ment to Romania's absorption of Transylvania, formerly part of Hungary.

Since Mr. Ceausescu, after a Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow last month, began publicly to proclaim his refusal to go along with Soviet pressures for increased defense spending and for joint military procedures, Washington has been watching the situation with concern and looking for some diplomatic way of showing support for Romania.

Six days ago, Washington received fragmentary and un-

firmed intelligence reports of Soviet troop movements near the Romanian border, raising speculation that there might be more to the quarrel than had emerged.

However, U.S. specialists in Soviet and East European affairs were skeptical that Moscow would proceed as in its 1956 invasion of Hungary or its 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, because of the likely disruption to the whole trend of East-West relations. Officials said yesterday that there had been no confirmation of the troop movements.

As Agreed Deadline Nears

Carter Increases Pressure For Israel-Egypt Accord

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP) — President Carter put new pressure today on the leaders of Egypt and Israel, warning that their failure to reach a peace agreement by the Dec. 17 deadline would be "a very serious matter" with "far-reaching adverse effects."

The president also said he would consider any Israeli intention to build several new settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan after Dec. 17, as was reported yesterday, a violation of the Camp David accords. "We would like to see the Camp David accords carried out completely," Mr. Carter said. "I think any violation of the Camp David accords would set a very bad precedent and would cast doubt on the present treaty."

Mr. Carter spoke out on the subject of the impasse holding up an

Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty during breakfast with White House reporters. His words added new urgency to the mission of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is to go to both countries early next week to seek a compromise that Mr. Carter hopes will overcome the latest dispute and bring about a treaty.

Hope Emphasized

And today the president emphasized that he hopes for a treaty by the agreed-on deadline — just three months after the Sept. 17 signing here of the Camp David accords by Mr. Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel.

While Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan reportedly has said that the December deadline is not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Carter, Schmidt, Callaghan and Giscard to Meet

PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Leaders of Britain, France, the United States and West Germany will hold an informal summit meeting on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe on Jan. 5 and Jan. 6.

A communique today from the Elysee Palace said that President Carter, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and British Prime Minister James Callaghan accepted invitations to the summit from French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

An Elysee spokesman said no statements would be made at the end of the meeting, expected to deal with general problems, ranging from international issues to developments. The leaders would be accompanied by their own advisers each, he added.

Brzezinski Going

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said that Mr. Carter's aide would be national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Informed sources said that political questions rather than economic issues would be the main subjects at the summit. The sources said that, although economic questions such as inflation remained the major problem for the industrialized West, the leaders felt these issues had been amply handled at several recent economic meetings.

Now they wanted a smaller, more personal meeting to discuss intricate political problems, the sources said. These would probably include the situation in Iran, East-West rivalry in Africa, the Middle East, China's opening to the West and safeguards for the West's oil routes.

The four leaders last met at the July economic summit in Bonn. But the three European leaders maintain regular contacts and meet at Common Market gatherings.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Schmidt meet twice yearly for bilateral talks, as well as at international gatherings. The French president and the British prime minister meet regularly once a year.

This will be the second time that the French Caribbean has been used for a high-level meeting. In 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and former U.S. President Gerald Ford met on the island of Martinique to improve French-U.S. relations, which had been strained since the time of de Gaulle.

'Somewhat' Social

Mr. Carter, speaking today at a Washington breakfast meeting with reporters, described the summit meeting as a business and "somewhat of a social affair."

"We will only be there for two days," Mr. Carter said. "We would like to have a chance to meet in an unstructured way. There will not be an agenda."

The president's press secretary, Jody Powell, later emphasized the social and relaxed aspects of what he said would be a "private" meeting among the four leaders. He also indicated that press coverage would be discouraged because there will be no communique or press conferences.

A formal economic summit will be held in the spring in Tokyo.

This will be Mr. Carter's sixth trip out of the United States during his term, the White House said. The president also plans to visit Mexico from Feb. 14 to Feb. 16.

China Clears 340 Of Being Spies For U.S., Taiwan

HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Radio reports from China say that the Communist Party has declared the convictions of 340 persons on charges of spying for the United States and Taiwan a "sham" and ordered them released.

A translation of a provincial radio report said that a public rally was held in Fochow, a capital of Fukien province "to rehabilitate and clear" those involved.

The report said that the trial and the late Defense Minister Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" — a clique of Politburo members that included Mao's wife — during the height of the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s. It said that many of the suspects were "savagely tortured" and that eight died.

APK 12/8/78

As Rebuilding Resumes

Some Christians in Beirut Decide It's Time to Leave

By Marvyn Howe

BEIRUT, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Rebuilding has resumed in the predominantly Christian section of eastern Beirut after a devastating round of fighting between militia-men and Syrian peacekeeping troops.

But many people have decided they have had enough, that it is time to leave.

In one place, a man used concrete blocks to begin rebuilding a flour mill amid the rubble of collapsed buildings, burned-out cars, severed power lines and broken water mains.

Elsewhere, a photographer decided to stop risking his family's lives day after day.

A small property owner decided that he had had enough, that he wants his children to go to school and have a normal life. A hairdresser left when he could not earn enough to pay the rent because his customers, mostly foreigners, had gone.

The foreigners were the first to leave because most embassies have ordered dependents out and discouraged their citizens from remaining unless they have urgent business.

U.S. Employees Gone
What if foreign companies have withdrawn their non-Lebanese employees since the renewal of serious stringency in July. There were 250 foreign employees here, each with at least one U.S. employee, before the war. Now there are none.

"You can't see anything when you're in a war," said a man who told me he had been in Beirut since the war began. "You don't see the city and the harbor. You see the war and the death."

Mr. Carter said he intended to make this view "clear to both leaders on Secretary Vance's trip."

Later today, the president delivered the same message to Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, who paid a farewell call on Mr. Carter prior to leaving his post after five years here.

Mr. Carter told the outgoing envoy: "I think any violation of that very solemn date . . . would be a serious precedent to set for the future."

He added: "That's why I want you to go over there. I hope they sign before you leave here." Mr. Dinitz agreed on the urgency, and said: "I think time doesn't work for peace."

After his meeting with Mr. Carter, the ambassador said that Israel was not to blame for the delay. "We have done everything in our power to bring about agreement," he said. "It takes two to make peace."

He purposely avoided naming

Israeli war after the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Many Lebanese predict that such a conflict will take place in Lebanon because Syrian forces are here and because there is no strong central authority to resist.

Fighting in October between Christian militiamen and the Syrians was reported to have left more than 400 dead and 1,200 wounded.

During the 1975-76 war, the Maronite Christians persuaded the Syrians to help them defeat the Lebanese Muslims, who were allied with leftist Palestinian forces.

Since President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visited Israel last year, the Syrians have joined the Palestinians and the Maronites have gravitated toward Israel.

Despite their divisions, the Lebanese Muslims and an increasing number of Christian leftists and moderates disapprove of the Maronite-Israeli link, calling it suicidal, and look to the Arab world, particularly Syria, for assistance.

Maronite militia leaders said their aim in the October fighting was to prevent a renewal of the mandate of the largely Syrian peacekeeping force. Privately, they acknowledged that they hoped to internationalize the conflict.

They said they hoped that Israel, which has repeatedly offered to protect Lebanese Christians from "annihilation," would intervene against the Syrians and that this would require the use of United Nations forces in a partition like that between ethnic Greeks and Turks on Cyprus.

The moment was ill-chosen, however, coinciding with the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations at Camp David.

Israel sent fighter planes over the Lebanese capital and made a token strike on a Palestinian refugee camp, but it took no action against the Syrians and made it clear that Israel was not ready to sacrifice peace with Egypt to help the militia forces. The United States and France concurred with that position.

Egypt as causing the impasse, he said, because he does not wish to upset the negotiations.

Mr. Carter, as he has on previous occasions, told newsmen of his exasperation with what he called "a number of delays, quibbling over relatively insignificant language differences and excessive public statements on both sides."

The new dispute about settlements that the president referred to stemmed from Israeli radio reports that several new colonies would be built in the occupied West Bank.

Yehiel Kadishai, head of Mr. Begin's secretariat, said in Jerusalem last night the government had no plans for immediately starting settlements after the Dec. 17 expiration of a moratorium on them. But he added that "the freeze expires on Dec. 17 and the government can decide to take any action on what happens after that date."

Mr. Carter was asked today whether he considers that the development, which creates a new irritant on the eve of Mr. Vance's mission, violates the Camp David accords. "Yes, I would," he responded.

"My interpretation of the Camp David agreements, and you know that Prime Minister Begin disagrees with this interpretation, is that there is a moratorium on the establishment of new settlements until agreements have been reached on how to establish the autonomous government on the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

"I had never connected in my own mind, or in my conversations with either leader, the cessation of settlement construction as related to an Egyptian and Israeli peace treaty concerning the Sinai. It was always in my mind connected with the conclusion of discussions on how to establish the modalities and procedures for establishing the [West Bank] elections."

At least 33 persons have been reported killed in the last few days in



Masayoshi Ohira stands to applause after being elected premier by Japan's lower house. At upper right is outgoing Premier Takeo Fukuda. Next to him is Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

Ruling Party Unites for Vote

Japan Parliament Elects Ohira Premier

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Masayoshi Ohira was elected premier of Japan by Parliament today after a bitter contest within the governing Liberal Democratic Party that suggested an era of political infighting was ahead for the main U.S. ally in Asia.

Mr. Ohira, a 68-year-old former Finance Ministry official and a moderate conservative, is the 14th premier of postwar Japan. He was elected on the first ballot by an 8-vote margin in the House of Representatives and a 4-vote margin in the House of Councillors, the upper house.

With 491 members of the more than 500-member House of Representatives, Mr. Ohira received 254 votes. This means that he gained the support of all members of the LDP, which the new premier heads.

The vote shows that the party papered over its divisions to preserve its thin majority in Parliament. Mr. Ohira was strongly opposed yesterday by young members of the LDP faction led by 73-year-old Takeo Fukuda, the outgoing premier, and by Ichiro Nakagawa, leader of the nationalist Seirankai group.

Decision Accepted
But the new premier moved quickly today to persuade Mr. Fukuda and other party leaders to support him. After a 24-hour delay — parliament was supposed to vote for the premier yesterday — they agreed to accept a controversial decision by Mr. Ohira to appoint one of his faction, Kunikida Saito, 69, to the influential post of party secretary-general.

After the vote, Mr. Ohira announced his 20-member Cabinet. Sunao Sonoda, 64-year-old member of the Fukuda faction, was retained as foreign minister. Officials said that Mr. Ohira wanted to keep him there to preserve continuity as the Foreign Ministry prepares for an economic summit here in June.

Ipppei Kaneko, 65, a member of the Ohira faction, will be finance minister. Yoshimi Furui, aged 75

the Defense Agency, and Masumi Esaki, 63, also a Tanaka-faction member, will be minister of international trade and industry.

Mr. Ohira gave four posts to his own followers, four to the Fukuda faction, two to the group led by Yasuhiro Nakasone, an ally of Mr. Fukuda, and three to followers of Mr. Tanaka.

Spaniards Give Big 'Yes'; Third of Voters Abstain

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constituents. The premier has lately been urging his Union of the Democratic Center to adopt a center-left image — to confront the Socialists — but the party's base is to the right of him.

Thirty days after the constitution is proclaimed, or toward the end of next month, Mr. Suarez will be officially obliged either to seek investiture and a vote of confidence in the lower house, where he controls perhaps 165 of the 350 seats, or to ask King Juan Carlos to dissolve Parliament and call new elections.

In the government camp, there had been sharp divisions over whether the premier should seek to build a majority coalition, leaning perhaps on Catalan and Basque nationalists, or use a thumping successful referendum as a springboard to new elections. Yesterday's ambiguous results seem to many to have closed off this second option, at least in the short run.

For the government, the most alarming voting results came from three of the four Basque provinces, Alava, Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, where the rate of abstention averaged 50.6 percent.

The centrist Basque Nationalist Party, arguing that the constitution did not enshrine ancient Basque autonomy rights, urged abstention, and got it. Sympathizers of the separatist organization ETA, which has assassinated 50 people this year in its "armed struggle" urged a "no" vote — and they, too, seem to have scored a success.

In Vizcaya, a heavily industrialized zone, 21.6 percent of those voting cast "no" ballots. In Guipuzcoa, where ETA has lately concentrated its violence against national policemen, "no" votes were 19.8 percent of the total. And in Alava, usually considered the least radicalized of the three, the "noes" ran at a similar 19.1 percent.

The fourth Basque province, Navarre, is sharply split between those who favor integration with the other three and those who want to preserve a distinct identity. Even there, "noes" ran at 19.9 percent, although they may have included a number of far-right votes.

The Socialists, who have the largest parliamentary representation from the Basque provinces, tried to console themselves with the fact that "yes" votes heavily outnumbered the "noes" in the northern region.

But the overall shape of the vote seemed to many to represent a sharp radicalization in the Basque region — and a possible polarization, too. The Socialists draw their electoral strength from the many outsiders, mainly Andalusians and Castilians, who have emigrated to the area's big industrialized zones.

W. German Aide Begins Meetings On Steel Strike

DUESSELDORF, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP) — State Labor Minister Friedrich Ertelmann today began talks aimed at settling West Germany's steel strike, in its second week.

Mr. Ertelmann met separately in his office with representatives of the union IG Metall and the association of German steel manufacturers. No statements were issued after the talks.

IG Metall began a selective strike Nov. 25 as 37,000 walked out against nine plants in the Ruhr area and elsewhere in northern Germany. Management responded by locking out 29,000 workers at eight other plants.

The principal issues are wages and working hours. IG Metall wants a 5 percent raise and a 35-hour workweek; management offered a 3 percent raise and six-weeks vacation.

and an independent with a "clean" image will head the Justice Ministry, where he has the task of handling the Lockheed bribery scandal. Mr. Ohira's close friend and political supporter, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, is on trial for allegedly taking bribes in that affair.

Ganri Yamashita, 57, a leader of the Tanaka faction, will take over

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Two summit participants — former Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans and Danish Premier Anker Joergensen — have confirmed that the re-enactment accurately portrays the negotiations' broad lines and each leader's arguments.

High-Level Sources Used
The producers assigned the journalists to use their high-level sources for information, which was pooled and cross-checked to obtain a script. Even the leaders' jokes were reworded and their moments of irritability were shown.

The reconstruction starts with the summit dinner in Copenhagen last April, at which the idea of a European Monetary System was broached. Alarmed about the business slump, unemployment and the

3 Sandinista Bases Said Wiped Out

Somoza Ends Martial Law, Sets Amnesty

MANAGUA, Dec. 7 (UPI) — President Anastasio Somoza today gave in to opposition demands and announced the immediate end of martial law and an amnesty for political prisoners.

At the same time, the National Guard said that it had "wiped out" three guerrilla bases.

Guard spokesman Col. Aquiles Aranda Escobar said that the sweep against three Sandinista camps in the mountains of western Esteli province, 150 miles north of Managua, ended early today.

Heavy Fighting
Military sources said that guard planes rocketed and strafed the camps in what appeared to be the heaviest fighting since the September civil war in which 1,500 persons were killed.

"We wiped out the entire guerrilla contingent there," Col. Aranda said. He declined to give casualty figures but Mr. Somoza told newsmen that at least 12 guerrillas and two guardsmen had been killed.

Mr. Somoza said that he made the concessions to the Broad Opposition Front at the request of a U.S.-led mediation panel that has been trying for weeks to arrange a peaceful end to the Nicaraguan crisis.

Front leaders met after the speech apparently to decide whether they would now agree to further negotiations on a plebiscite on whether Mr. Somoza should resign or serve out his term until 1981.

200 to 1,000 Prisoners
The president said that martial law would be lifted immediately and that the amnesty law, which will cover political prisoners and exiles as well as Sandinistas who lay down their arms, would be sent to Congress in 30 days.

He estimated the number of political prisoners at 200. A Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission spokesman said that it was closer to 1,000.

Mr. Somoza also said that he

would replace the "black code" — which allows the government to fine or shut down radio stations if it considers their news reports to be false or subversive — but he gave no details of the new code.

Resolution in UN
The Broad Opposition Front had demanded those concessions before it would agree to face-to-face talks to resolve disputes over the details of the plebiscite, proposed by the U.S., Guatemalan and Dominican mediators.

At the United Nations, six nations introduced a resolution condemning Mr. Somoza for "massive and repeated human rights violations" and urged all nations to prevent him from hurting foreign mercenaries to battle the Sandinistas.

The resolution, which also called on Nicaragua to cease border raids into neighboring Costa Rica in search of Sandinistas, was proposed by Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Cuba, Guinea Bissau and Southern Yemen.

Starfighter Crashes
GLUECKSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP) — A U.S. Starfighter jet crashed today while attempting to land at an airfield in the state of Schleswig-Holstein, a West German military spokesman said. The 39-year-old pilot survived the crash, the 203rd involving a West German Starfighter.

British Army Is Dismayed By IRA Force, Resilience

BELFAST, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — IRA guerrillas are conducting a major, new offensive in Northern Ireland, confounding claims that they have been largely beaten.

In the past three weeks carefully spaced bombing attacks on up to 15 provincial towns at one time have destroyed hundreds of stores and banks. Army officers, analyzing the current offensive, are dismayed at the IRA's evident capacity, after two years of allegedly deteriorating effectiveness, to mount coordinated, large-scale attacks.

This week the IRA switched its attention to Belfast, snatching the capital's traffic Tuesday with three powerful vehicle bombs and a string of hoax telephone calls.

Sources close to the Provisional wing of the IRA have indicated that it plans to extend its "winter offensive" to England this Christmas with attempts to destroy stores in London and elsewhere with firebombs.

The attacks have called into question the British Army's recent dismantling of security barriers in some towns — such as Londonderry, where traffic now flows freely for the first time in six years.

Recent bombings have been timed to the hour in towns up to 100 miles apart, evidence of sophisticated planning as well as readily available materials and personnel.

In a statement the IRA said that

Voting Ends In Namibia

(Continued from Page 1)
was recorded on the envelope containing the ballot before it was placed in the ballot box. In Windhoek, the territorial capital, officials said that the procedure was part of an elaborate safeguard system against double-voting.

Like Mr. Joseph, many of the voters arrived at the polls in government vehicles, usually open trucks. Timo Benzenhouth, the South African official who is chief civil servant in the Owambo government, said that the vehicles were offered to all parties participating in the election.

Turnout Said to Pass 60%
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Voter turnout was said to have exceeded 60 percent before the polls reopened today. The administrator general of the territory, Judge M.T. Steyn, said that 233,954 of the 412,000 registered voters had cast ballots in the first three days.

In the north, a military spokesman said, troops ambushed a group of guerrillas as they crossed the border from Angola and killed five of them. Judge Steyn said there had been no other incidents. "The situation is well under control. Law and order is being maintained," he told newsmen.

The election is for a 50-man assembly to write a constitution that would end South African rule here.

6 EEC Nations Broadcast Re-Enactment

Europe Currency Summit Stars on TV

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — While European Economic Community leaders negotiated in secret session this week, European television viewers watched a prime-time, hour-long program that took them behind the closed doors to reconstruct the conversations that set in motion the plan to stabilize European currencies.

The program "Inside Europe" used prominent reporters from all nine Common Market nations to play the roles of their national leaders at the European summits in Copenhagen and Bremen, Germany, earlier this year.

Two summit participants — former Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans and Danish Premier Anker Joergensen — have confirmed that the re-enactment accurately portrays the negotiations' broad lines and each leader's arguments.

High-Level Sources Used
The producers assigned the journalists to use their high-level sources for information, which was pooled and cross-checked to obtain a script. Even the leaders' jokes were reworded and their moments of irritability were shown.

The reconstruction starts with the summit dinner in Copenhagen last April, at which the idea of a European Monetary System was broached. Alarmed about the business slump, unemployment and the

British Resistance Countered
The three leaders are shown meeting privately at breakfast, then again privately in Bremen at the start of the next summit. Other European leaders wait outside while the French-German team try to overcome British resistance.

In Bremen, Britain — like Ire-

land and Italy — wanted the monetary reform to be linked with wide EEC reforms to channel more community wealth to themselves as economically weaker member countries.

The main concern of the better off small countries — Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg — was to safeguard the existing currency snake, which gives them stable export markets. They reassured.

Reluctantly, Britain agreed to Bremen to formally study the plan after Mr. Schmidt pledged to stabilize the German economy and expand German imports — a British demand.

Throughout the re-enactment Mr. Schmidt is shown pushing action and for secrecy to keep the bureaucrats and the bankers EEC Commission President R. Jenkins (the Economist's Steve M. Ligan) continually urges Britain, participate in the plan from an outset.

Britain, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and West Germany and non-EEC nations Swedish television station public broadcasting broadcast the program Sunday Monday. It was not shown in EEC nations of France, Italy, Luxembourg. The film was made by Granada television's Rog Graf.

— JOSEPH FITCHETT

Schmidt Links EEC Survival to Stable Currency

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned his European Economic Community partners today that "the Common Market will not survive unless we succeed in stabilizing currencies internally."

He also emphasized that the EEC's new European Monetary System (EMS) will help the dollar for the benefit of the entire world. "If this isn't understood now, it certainly will be understood in two years hence," he told a meeting of UNICE, the union of industries in the community, marking UNICE's 20th anniversary.

Mr. Schmidt said he understood Britain, Italy and Ireland's reluctance to join the EMS when he decided Tuesday. "I can see the difficulties and we should give them time, but not too much," he declared. "An individual float (of an EEC currency) enhances the danger that the Common Market will degenerate," he warned.

He said the EMS was not directed against the dollar. Rather, he remarked, it would help the dollar psychologically. Furthermore, he said, the simple fact is that through the EMS, floating between Europe and the dollar will be eliminated and the dollar thus stabilized.

\$1.25 Million Stolen In Paris Suburb Raid

FLINS, France, Dec. 7 (AP) — Five masked gunmen robbed a suburban Paris bank this morning and escaped in a car stolen from adjacent parking lot, police said.

Two bank employees were slightly injured when the gangsters pushed whipped them before cleaning out the bank safe, police said.



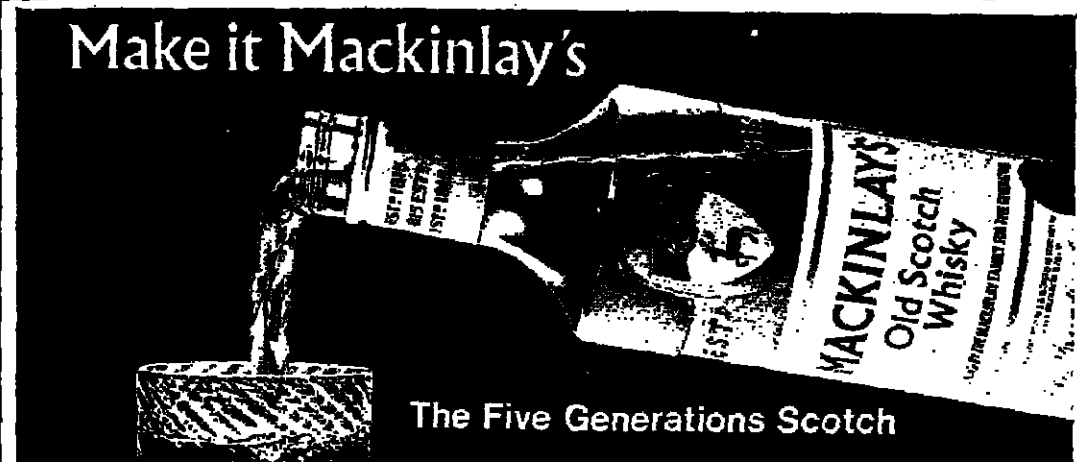
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Make it Mackinlay's

The Five Generations Scotch

Baltic Forces Expanded

Denmark Raising Alarm Over Soviet Naval Moves

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Denmark is the latest member of the Atlantic alliance to register alarm over the boldness of the steadily expanding Warsaw Pact forces in its area. The prime cause of concern is Soviet air and naval activity in the Baltic Sea and the waters that lead past Denmark to the North Sea.

U.S. and European analysts regard this activity as part of the developing threat to the sea line of communications across the North Atlantic.

The combined Warsaw Pact forces in the Baltic are nearing a strength that in the event of war would enable them to force their way through the Oresund and the Great Belt, the two waterways from the Baltic to the North Sea, and move out into that sea to join with the Soviet Union's Northern Fleet forces moving southward from Murmansk.

Western naval strategists expect "chokepoints" like the Oresund and the Great Belt to be held by allied air and naval forces. The forces now available would have to be quickly reinforced if they were to perform this mission.

Other analysts have characterized the new Soviet forward strategy in the Norwegian and Baltic seas as essentially defensive, intended to keep Atlantic nuclear submarines and their missiles away from Soviet bases in the Murmansk area and at Kronshadt near Leningrad.

High Priority

The defensive aspect of Soviet deployments was noted in a paper recently published by the Atlantic Council, which said the Soviet high command put a "high priority" on the ability to counter U.S. "sea-based strategic systems."

The council reported that "a significant portion of the Soviet Navy" and other military forces would be dedicated in war to the neutralization of U.S. submarine ballistic-missile units. The Atlantic Council, an independent organization, was established in 1961 to promote closer ties between the United States and its allies.

Atlantic alliance specialists on

Soviet military operations reject the view that the new strategy is defensive. They say nuclear-missile submarines based in the Murmansk area would take to sea in a crisis and that in this day of remotely piloted missiles and bombs of high accuracy no base can be considered defensible. Denmark, they note, is not the only northern country to suffer from violations of its air and sea space by the Russians; both Norway, another alliance member, and neutral Sweden have complained of an increase in such violations.

Danish anxiety about the Baltic is one facet of the general concern over the military situation that is evident in most capitals of North Atlantic countries. The obvious cause is the continued strengthening of Warsaw Pact conventional forces facing the alliance in Central Europe.

Aging Umbrella

A second cause is the fear that, by early in the next decade, the U.S. nuclear umbrella that has protected Western Europe since the end of World War II will no longer suffice. This fear springs more from the European perception of Soviet strategic nuclear developments than from the course of the talks on strategic arms limitation between the United States and the Soviet Union, although these are also a source of worry.

Defense planners, aware that a change in the nuclear balance could occur, consider that this increases the possibility of a conventional attack, with the Warsaw Pact countries reasonably confident that the United States would not retaliate with nuclear weapons.

Danish sources believe that an offensive to secure the exits from the Baltic would combine airborne troops, amphibious assault forces and a major effort to neutralize Denmark's early-warning systems and internal communications.

In the last two years Soviet, East German and Polish naval units have operated extensively in the western Baltic, with some units steaming around the Danish islands of Sjaelland and Fyn.



Peoples Temple member Paul McCann being escorted Wednesday by FBI agents after arriving in New York from Guyana. He was subpoenaed to testify today in the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan.

2 Sons of Peoples Temple Leader Subpoenaed

Jury Calls 17 Cultists in Ryan Murder

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — Seventeen followers of the Peoples Temple, including two adopted sons of temple leader James Jones, were subpoenaed today to tell a San Francisco grand jury what they know about the slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four others at a jungle airstrip in Guyana.

It was the first legal action against any of the 44 Peoples Temple members who have returned thus far.

Laura Johnston, a nine-year member, said that all of those who arrived last night had been subpoenaed to appear in U.S. District

Court in San Francisco before a grand jury investigating the slayings of Nov. 18.

Several other members confirmed that they had received subpoenas. Seven said that they were to appear in San Francisco either tomorrow, Saturday or next Wednesday.

Shortly after he arrived at Kennedy airport, Paul McCann was served with papers ordering him to appear tomorrow in San Francisco.

The other 15 men and 1 woman were taken by more than 80 agents of the FBI and the Secret Service for questioning in an airport hangar. The interviews lasted about nine hours. Interviews with 27 survivors who returned on earlier flights had lasted about 90 minutes.

An FBI official said that no arrests were made after the interviews.

Rep. Ryan had gone to the temple's agriculture commune in the jungle — named Jonestown, after the leader — to investigate charges by relatives of temple members that some were being abused and forcibly detained.

As Rep. Ryan's party of newsmen and aides was to leave by plane, with several defections, they were shot at by temple members.

Mr. Jones then ordered mass suicide for temple members, and more than 900 died. Most took food and drink that had cyanide, and a few, including Mr. Jones, had been shot.

Larry Layton, who is accused by Guyanese authorities of killing Rep. Ryan and the four on the airstrip, is to have a hearing in Guyana Jan. 15.

Published statistics showed that the all-volunteer armed forces are not fully meeting recruitment goals and that the number of enlisted women and men opting to stay in for a career has dropped.

The statistics also showed that the number of blacks for the first time topped one-third of the total of new recruits joining the Army during a full year.

Officials said that the first-term dropout rate for male recruits was 36 percent in fiscal 1978. That was the same percentage as the year before, despite a Pentagon campaign to reduce numbers "weeded out" as troublemakers or for ineptness.

The armed forces fell 2 percent short of enlistment quotas of 340,000 for the year, the statistics showed. The shortfall would have been bigger, except that more women signed up than the quotas called for. A total of 38,300 women were taken in, 7,100 more than the year before.

The total number of blacks in the armed forces increased from 18 to 19 percent last year. Among new Army recruits, the rate jumped from 29 to 34 percent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI) — More than one-third of the nation's military recruits are being flunked out before completing their enlistments, officials said yesterday.

Published statistics showed that the all-volunteer armed forces are not fully meeting recruitment goals and that the number of enlisted women and men opting to stay in for a career has dropped.

The statistics also showed that the number of blacks for the first time topped one-third of the total of new recruits joining the Army during a full year.

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Organization Said to Have Swiss Accounts

Passport Rush by Synanon Is Reported

By Bill Farr and William Overend

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 — An estimated 125 to 150 Synanon residents have applied for passports since early summer, a spokesman for the U.S. passport office in San Francisco disclosed yesterday.

The rush of passport applications roughly coincided with a mid-year trip to Europe by Synanon founder Charles Dederich and other officials of the alternative-lifestyle and drug-rehabilitation organization.

While in Europe, Synanon officials established a corporation in Lichtenstein. Sources, quoting Synanon officials, also have told the Los Angeles Times that during the same period at least two Swiss bank accounts were opened for Synanon.

Among those applying for and receiving passports during the last five months were residents of Synanon facilities in Tulare and Marin counties in northern California and in San Francisco, an Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesman said.

No Answers on Travel

When they applied for their passports, Synanon residents were asked to state where they intended to travel abroad, but they declined to do so, the passport official said. He added there was no legal requirement that they specify their travel plans.

Synanon representatives declined to comment on the reason for the applications.

Los Angeles Police Department investigators Jerry Rogers and Mary Engquist, in charge of gathering evidence in the case against Synanon members charged in the Oct. 10 rattlesnake-bite incident of a lawyer, Paul Morantz, said that they were aware that a large number of members in the group had passports.

"However, we don't know what

the significance of all those passports is," Mr. Rogers said. "We are naturally curious about it."

Mr. Dederich's trip to Europe preceded his move to Lake Havasu City, the Arizona resort community where he was arrested last Saturday on charges of conspiring to murder Mr. Morantz, 33, who had represented former Synanon members in suits against the organization.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Dederich, 65, was described by officers as being "stone drunk." It was the first confirmation of stories that Mr. Dederich, a recovering alcoholic when he founded Synanon 20 years ago, had begun drinking again.

Former Synanon residents previously had related accounts that Mr. Dederich and other Synanon officials had resumed drinking.

Since the purchase of a motel and other properties in Lake

Havasu, Synanon residents staying there have been permitted to drink wine and beer, although the organization, which began as a small drug- and alcohol-rehabilitation program, had banned consumption of alcohol until this year.

Meanwhile, in Visalia, Calif., a hearing opened on the claim by Synanon attorneys that tapes seized by the Los Angeles police on Nov. 21 at Synanon's remote Badger facility in Tulare County were taken illegally because the search warrant was faulty.

The tapes were crucial in the filing of charges by Los Angeles authorities against Mr. Dederich of conspiracy to commit murder and solicitation to commit murder.

Synanon lawyers are asking that the tapes be suppressed as evidence and returned immediately.

© Los Angeles Times

Youths in N.Y. Held in Slaying Of a Couturiere

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — The son of a Baptist minister and a 15-year-old companion were held yesterday, accused of stabbing to death the European fashion designer, Irene Maxwell, 32, who was here on business.

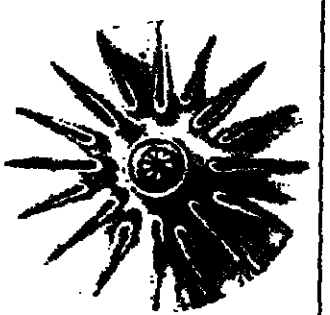
The older of the two accused boys, Earvin Edwards Jr., 17, is the son of an assistant to the pastor of the Grace Baptist Church in Brooklyn. It was expected that efforts would be made to have the younger boy, Arnold Stokes, tried as an adult rather than a juvenile.

The attack Sunday on Miss Maxwell was the latest in a series of casual murders by youths. Three others, 15 to 20 years old, currently are facing murder indictments for a five-hour mugging rampage Saturday that ended with the fatal stabbing of a plumber who was returning home from synagogue services.

"However, we don't know what

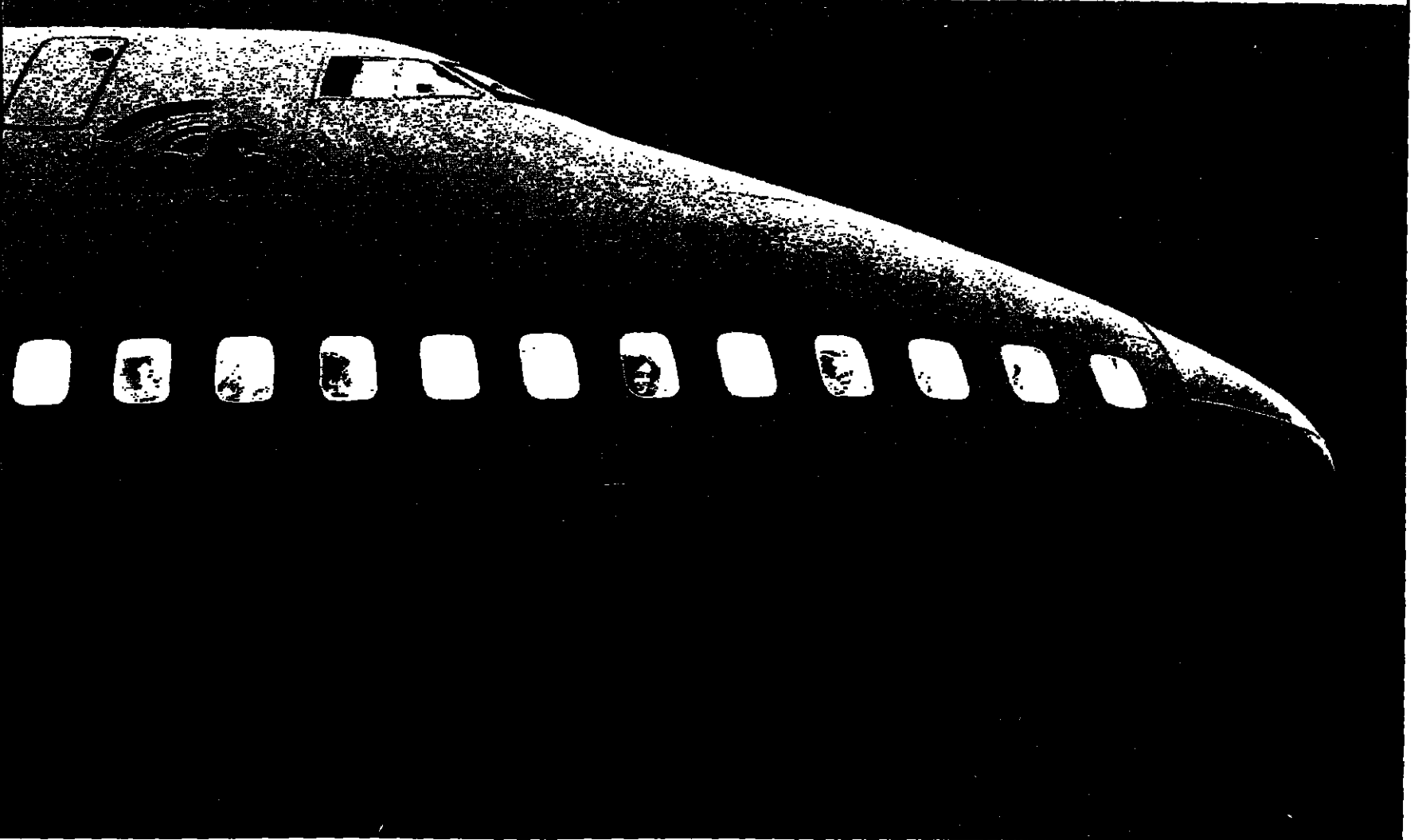
la chrysothèque ZOLOTAS

Treasures from Greece: a reproduction of the recent findings (Philip of Macedonia's tomb)



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West German Bank Makes Offer To Bail Out City of Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (UPI) — A West German bank has tentatively offered financing to the city of Cleveland, which faces default on \$15.5 million in loans in eight days. The Cleveland Plain Dealer said today in a copyrighted report.

Cleveland financial director Joseph Tegreene acknowledged that he is discussing the possibility of West German financing for the city.

The newspaper said it obtained an international Telex from Ulf Siebel of Frankfurt, a principal of Richard Daus & Co., Bankier (Dausbank), which outlines an offer of a dollar loan of \$30 million to \$50 million at 10 percent or a loan in deutsche marks of 50 million to 80 million at 6 percent.

The loan in dollars would carry a higher percentage rate because of the difference in the strength of the currencies. Both loans would be for 11 years with a one-year grace period followed by 10 equal installments, the newspaper said.

"I'm exploring a lot of possibilities, but the only people I'm negotiating with or courting are Cleveland banks," Mr. Tegreene said.

He is trying to get the local banks to refinance \$15.5 million in short-term notes that come due Dec. 15. Failure to refinance the notes would mean default for the city.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed in classified section). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Joanne Corni in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER	Attractive	Large, diversified int'l corp.	New London	25-35; min. 3 yrs. exp. in comm. relations; int'l exp. a plus; 8 hrs. week; 9-5 Mon-Fri.	Ref. 1234/567, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	LIT. 30-11-78
REGIONAL SALES MANAGER	Extraordinary compensation package	Industrial Water Treatment	Southwest Asia	Proven track record in sales mgmt.; knowl. of water treatment &/or railway process plant; fluent in English.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	LIT. 30-11-78
TECHNICAL MANAGER Southeast Asia	Extraordinary compensation package	New subsidiary of major corp. (Industrial Water Treatment)	Southwest Asia	Several yrs. of proven exp. in water chemistry of large ind. systems; min. 2 yrs. working exp. S.E. Asia.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	LIT. 30-11-78
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	c. \$12,000 + car (tax free)	Well-established Saudi company.	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	30-45; qual. accountant; min. 5 yrs. exp. multi-national co.; exp. Arabic.	Ann. Cassar, P.E. Overseas, 145 E. Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10002. Tel: 01-237-7834.	Financial Times 1-12-78
HOTEL FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Negotiable	Inter. Continental Hotels Corp.	Paris	Exp. fr.; acctg. qual. or equiv. mgt. degree; knowl. hotel ind. & acctg. processing.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	Financial Times 30-11-78
FINANCIAL MANAGER Saudi Arabia	c. \$24,000	Leading Belgian Construction Co.	Muscat	Qual. 5 yrs. exp. in acctg. & fin. mgt. of large multi-national group.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	Financial Times 30-11-78
GENERAL MANAGER	\$28,000 tax free	Expanding Soft Drinks Plant.	Sharjah, U.A.E.	Entrepreneurial used to working on own initiative; sales exp. very important; min. 10 yrs. exp.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	LIT. 2-12-78
FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	Based on selection & exp.	Belgian subsidiary of large multi-national group.	Belgium	Qual. exp. in fin. & acctg. mgt. of large ind. systems; min. 5 yrs. exp. S.E. Asia.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	LIT. 2-12-78
SALES MANAGER	Excellent	Expanding Brussels based sales of successful U.S. specialty chemicals co.	Brussels 50% travel	Chemical engineering Mgt.; 5-10 yrs. exp. tech. sales; exp. + car. & fr.	Van der Velden, 87 Ave. A, Brussels, 1050 Brussels.	LIT. 2-12-78
PRODUCT MANAGER	Excellent	Expanding Brussels based sales of successful U.S. specialty chemicals co.	Brussels, substantial travel	Qual. Mgt. Chemist or chem. engineer; exp. + car. & fr.	Van der Velden, 87 Ave. A, Brussels, 1050 Brussels.	LIT. 2-12-78
BANK CARD REPRESENTATIVE	Compensate with exp.	International Card Association.	New York int'l travel	Master Charge card mgt. exp.; 3 yrs. exp. as rep. of int'l. card assoc.; exp. in travel.	Personnel manager, International Card Assn., 600 South Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.	LIT. 2-12-78
SENIOR INT'L LENDING MANAGER	c. \$15,000	Well-established overseas bank.	London	35-45; min. 5 yrs. recent exp. in corp. banking (merchant bank or int'l bank); exp. + car. & fr.	Jack Courts, Career Plan Ltd., 100 Victoria Road, London WC2A 1BB. Tel: 01-242 5775.	The Economist 2-12-78
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	\$20-25,000 or equiv. exp. salary	For East Freight Conference	The City	Exp. int'l. freight exp. min. 45; commensurate person with sales ability; able to work within int'l shipping field.	Ref. 1234, R. S. Smith, Human Resources & Training Ltd., 60 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N 4AB.	The Economist 2-12-78
ASSOCIATE LEGAL DIRECTOR	First Class.	Pharm. Corp. (int'l pharmaceutical co.)	Brussels	30-35; min. 3 yrs. exp. legal dept. of large int'l corp.; exp. + car. & fr.	Mr. A.A. Bishop, Pfizer Europe, 55 Rue de la Woluwe A, 1160 Brussels.	LIT. 5-12-78
GENERAL MANAGER	Negotiable	Plastic Laminated Sheets.	Israel	Qual. mgt. exp. in this field; knowl. cost acctg. & budget control; exp. + car. & fr.	Translud Composites AG, Hauptstrasse 112, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.	LIT. 5-12-78
INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKER	Negotiable & very attractive	Major int'l division of insurance brokerage, consulting & actuarial firm	New York City	Int'l underwriting &/or brokerage exp. with solid property &/or casualty licen.; CP&A or AIA.	Vice-President Int'l, 635 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.	Wall Street Journal 5-12-78

Botha Delivers Angry Warning

South African Press Gets a Broadside

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — Prime Minister P. W. Botha, commenting on a far-reaching scandal involving misuse of secret funds by the government's Information Department, today delivered an angry warning to the press and other critics of his administration.

"We are sick and tired of being represented as thugs," Mr. Botha said in his first parliamentary appearance as prime minister. "I want to warn those who continue to besmirch our public representatives that if they continue in this way they will unleash forces of which the end results cannot be seen."

He warned newspapers, which played a major part in uncovering the scandal, that they should not indulge in "trial by press."

Mr. Botha said an official committee had recommended that the government should continue with 56 of the 138 secret projects started by the now-defunct Information Department, which conducted an international propaganda campaign for South Africa.

Praise for Judge

Opposition leader Colin Eglin called on the government to resign, and for the setting up of a parliamentary commission to investigate the scandal. He praised the role of the press in exposing the affair, and the "courage and independence" of Judge Anton Mostert, who on Nov. 2 forced the issue to a climax by releasing evidence of the scandal which he had found while investigating currency-exchange control violations.

Mr. Botha, who had asked Judge Mostert not to release his evidence, promptly abolished the judge's inquiry.

Mr. Eglin called the two-day special parliamentary meeting that began today "a session of shame which follows on the exposure of one of the ugliest and most distasteful chapters in the history of government in South Africa."

He went on: "Those who in one way or another, through their infidelity and dishonesty, have become part of the secret funds scandal, have succeeded in doing what all South Africa's enemies combined could never have achieved from outside — they have destroyed the faith of millions of South Africans in the integrity of government in the republic."

Mr. Botha said that through the department, the government had acquired shares in 49 companies in

South Africa and overseas. He asserted that many of these investments could be justified.

The department also had rights in houses, apartment and office buildings, and land. A building in Cannes, France, had already been sold for \$575,000, and a house in the United States for \$320,000, Mr. Botha said.

In the past he had opposed government moves to bring in a bill that would control the press in South Africa. "But the press," he warned, "must not underestimate the chargin of the larger portion of the public against it."

He said that the government committee set up by his predecessor, John Vorster, to evaluate the Information Department's projects had said that 68 — all but 12 of them secret — should be continued.

Costly Newspaper

Mr. Botha said he would not disclose security matters because of a worldwide "conspiracy" being led by Russian military imperialism against South Africa. He proposed that the House of Assembly adopt an investigative report made on the Information Department's activities by a second committee.

On the department's controversial deal to finance the Citizen, a rightist newspaper whose costly founding is central to the scandal, Mr. Botha said the government withdrew from the project last month. The Citizen's publishers would continue the paper if they could, he said.

He said he had asked for the resignation from the Cabinet of Connie Mulder a month ago today after revelations about the department, which Dr. Mulder had headed until two months previously. "It is not easy, but I took the decision because this was the only honorable way to act before the people of South Africa," he said.

Earlier, Mr. Vorster, who is now president of the republic, said that the scandal over the secret funds must not be allowed to undermine South Africa's will to fight its enemies.

As Commercial Role Grows

Canada Emerges as Key African Presence

By David Lamb

NAIROBI. — With little publicity, Canada has emerged as a major presence in black Africa, gaining friends and influence at a relatively low cost.

Unlike some foreign nations here, Canada's interests in Africa are not primarily political, strategic or ideological. They are commercial, based largely on the hope that its developmental aid will continue to open Canadian markets on a continent traditionally oriented toward France and Britain.

Canada devotes about 40 percent of its aid budget — or \$400 million a year — to Africa, dividing it evenly between French-speaking and English-speaking countries. It maintains diplomatic missions in 13 sub-Saharan countries and has

517 volunteers, similar to those of the Peace Corps, in 18 countries.

"A lot of people in Africa couldn't even tell you where Canada is," a Canadian diplomat said, "so they can hardly accuse us of having vested interests on the continent or of trying to extend our military goals or political influence."

"Although we're seen as part of the Western, developed, group of nations, we're viewed for the most part as having clean hands. Our interests here aren't suspect the way those of the big powers are."

Canada's relations with Africa date to the early 1960s when Ottawa began aid programs with the newly independent English language-oriented members of the British Commonwealth. By the second half of the 1960s, Canada's



MESS DRESS — Dressing for dinner is becoming more fashionable for officers of the Women's Royal Naval Service, full-length skirt and bolero jacket of black polyester and a white blouse. The new style of mess dress is worn by 2d Officer Molly McEwen, in Portsmouth, England.

Federation of 16 Countries

W. Africa Economic Unit May Become Viable Force

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 7 — After 15 years of false starts, a new regional community has taken form here that shows promise of becoming a significant economic and political force in West Africa.

Known as Ecowas, the Economic Community for West Africa brings together 16 countries with the purpose of gradually merging almost all areas of economic and social activity, from common customs duties to harmonizing communications and transportation systems.

Most of the community's efforts since its formation in 1975 have been devoted to research aimed at determining the region's long-range needs. At the summit here in April, however, the member states reached a noteworthy political decision. They agreed not to attack each other and to recognize each other's boundaries.

Ecowas evolved slowly and indirectly from the visions of Ghana's first president, the late Kwame Nkrumah, who realized that Africa would have tremendous strength as a unified bloc. But Africa was not ready in the early 1960s — not is it now — for total political and economic integration.

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Loose Federations

Africa opted instead for loose regional federations, many of which failed, among them the Ghana-Guinea-Mali union and the East African Community that brought together Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

But Western economists here are hopeful that Ecowas may prove an exception. If it does, West Africa stands to gain in many ways. As it is today, less than 10 percent of the total legal trade of the member states is within the region, a statistic that reflects Africa's continued dependence on the markets of former colonial powers.

Telegrams, and sometimes telephone calls, from a French-speaking member of Ecowas to an English-speaking member must be routed through London or Paris. There are few interstate roads in the region and several of the member states are such small economic units that they are hardly viable entities.

The major problem that delayed the community's creation for 15 years, and with which the region must continue to cope, is the great diversity of its member states. They speak three languages — English, French and Portuguese.

—DAVID LAMB

© Los Angeles Times

1st Space Probe

Completes 3d Orbit of Venus

Orbit of Venus

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 7 (UPI) — Scientists monitoring the Pioneer-Venus space mission said yesterday that Pioneer-Venus 1, the first of six U.S. spacecraft in the current mission to carry out a study of the planet's environment, has completed its third orbit around Venus.

Four probes will slice into Venus' atmosphere Saturday and descend to the surface in an hour-long plunge expected to provide more information about the Venusian clouds and lower atmosphere than all previous experiments.

In addition, the probes' transporter will study the outer part of the planet's blanket of gases before burning up.

Scientists attending a panel discussion at Ames Research Center, control center for the Pioneer mission, said that it may take as long as three to five years to study the data acquired by the Pioneer probe.

Egypt Bars A-Blasts To Dig Qattara Canal

CAIRO, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — Egypt has dropped a plan to use atomic explosions to dig a canal extending from the Mediterranean Sea to the Qattara Depression in the western desert, the Middle East News Agency said.

The agency quoted Energy Minister Mustafa Sabri as saying that the decision was made to spare the country from nuclear pollution.

Forced Turnout Is Charged

Namibia Election Fraud Is Alleged by Churches

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — A church representative recently expelled from South-West Africa (Namibia) has made public a church-gathered report charging widespread voter intimidation and electoral malpractices by South Africa before and during this week's South-West Africa elections.

"The elections in Namibia are a fraud. People are voting not out of choice but because they have been forced to do so," said Justin Ellis, a Church of England layman who delivered the report to London after being deported from South-West Africa last week.

The report was compiled by the Church Center of Namibia, an ecumenical organization representing six major church groups there. It lists more than 20 examples of pressure from the South African government to coerce people into registering and voting. The examples included threats of the loss of jobs, pensions and medical treatment and the use of army troops to promote registration.

Mandate 'Squeeze' Charged

Mr. Ellis said that South Africa's government wants to "squeeze" a mandate from the Namibian voters to give legitimacy to the party it supports, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. He said that the party probably would get the votes of many people and that the turnout probably would be more than 50 per cent because of the alleged intimidation.

To back up the pre-election coercion, he said, voting officials will be able to pressure people to vote for the alliance because ballots are not secret.

South Africa insisted on going ahead with the election over the objections of several Western countries which wanted to wait for a United Nations-supervised election next year.

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) is urging a boycott of this week's five-day elections. Boycotts of previous elections have helped keep turnouts low, and it is the prospect of another small turnout that has prompted this fall's intimidation, Mr. Ellis said.

Mr. Ellis, who had recently become acting director of the Church Center, said that the following examples of intimidation were among

the more than 20 that had been documented by churches:

• An alliance organizer named Nghitshilwa told a group of church women at Okambebe that any who had not registered to vote would be told to leave the country.

• Chief Josia Tshipongo of Uukwulandhi told teachers and nurses that those who did not vote would be punished, and that not voting would be considered a sign of support for SWAPO, which the backers of the South African government have labeled as Communist.

• On the morning of Nov. 14, soldiers in armored cars asked shoppers and travelers near Engela to show their voter-registration cards, and one man was forced at gunpoint to go home to get his.

• A black soldier told a group at Ongwediva Church Center on Oct. 25 that those not registering would get no more gasoline or medical services.

• A registration team showed up with pension disbursements at Onbalantu on July 4 and people were required to register before getting their pensions.

The report also charged a variety of malpractices, including the fraudulent registration of "ghost numbers" of refugees from Angola. The group estimated that a third of those registered in Kavango were from Angola.

A European representative of SWAPO appeared at the news conference with Mr. Ellis and denied that the organization was responsible for bombings this week in Windhoek.

200,000 Report to Vote
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Dec. 7 (AP) — Authorities said that about half of the 416,000 registered black and white voters here had voted since Monday, despite guerrilla calls for a boycott.

Maj. Gen. Victor Verster, police commissioner in the South African administration here, warned of more terrorist attacks such as the bombing yesterday of a fuel-storage depot. He blamed that explosion and two on Saturday or SWAPO.

There were clashes between guerrillas and government troops in border areas Monday and yesterday, and authorities said that guerrillas were killed.

Rickover Assails Schools, Says Parents Share Blame

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Public schools are failing to properly educate U.S. children and teachers, and parents must share the blame, Adm. Hyman Rickover said yesterday at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association.

Adm. Rickover, long a critic of public education, argued that the quality of education has an essential bearing, not only on the futures of individuals, "but on the destiny of our country as well."

"If we allow increasing numbers of our citizens to remain shackled by ignorance and superstition, dependent upon the opinions of others and fearful of disagreeable facts, then the democratic freedom

of our nation will be jeopardized," he said.

The signs of failure include more than 10 years of decline in test scores and basic skills. Of recent college graduates, he said, the know much less than those of 1 years ago — even though the grades are good.

Competency Tests
Adm. Rickover recommended less paperwork for teachers as more in-service training, backed by tough administrators and tests for competency to assure that schools keep only those who are qualified to teach.

"Many schools," he said, "test attitudes that do not prepare students for the world's harsh reality. They promote the notion of learning must be easy and entertaining. This idea is cruel to children and dangerous to society. They need not struggle to excel."

"There is simply no way to combine the provision of instant happiness with the business of learning to read, write, and calculate. Learning can be interesting, rewarding and exciting, but it requires effort. It is work. No learning takes place just as no ditch gets dug, without work," he said.

The admiral recommended that parents not be intimidated by inefficient educators or defer to the schools as experts. "What goes on in schools is not the private domain of educators; it is the people's business," he said. "Parents have a right and a duty to learn as much as possible about their children's schooling."

India's House Defers Ruling In Gandhi Case

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Parliament today deferred a decision on the punishment to be meted out to former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on a charge of contempt and breach of privilege.

Supporters of Mrs. Gandhi and ruling Janata Party members wrangled for several hours over the admissibility of a parliamentary privilege committee report recommending "fitting" punishment for Mrs. Gandhi for her alleged attempts to obstruct officials from gathering information for Parliament concerning business deals of her son, Sanjay.

Mrs. Gandhi sat impassively at the side of her party leader, C.M. Stephen, who said the committee had no jurisdiction over the subject and that Parliament "should not be used as an instrument of political victimization."

Madhu Limaye, a Janata leader, said Mrs. Gandhi might be shown clemency if she expressed "unqualified regret" for the alleged persecution of government officials. The offer was drowned in a loud "no" from a large number of Janata members who were reported to favor imprisonment and expulsion from the house for Mrs. Gandhi.

Nimeiri Ends Tanzania Visit

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Sudanese President Gaafar Nimeiri left Tanzania today after trying to arrange a cease-fire in the war between Uganda and Tanzania.

Gen. Nimeiri, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, gave no indication before leaving for Zambia whether he had made any progress in his peace mission.

He conferred earlier in the day with President Julius Nyerere, who has spurred previous efforts to mediate an end of his conflict with Ugandan President Idi Amin.

A Naked Jesus On U.S. Stamp Riles Women

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Dec. 7 (AP) — Three women have complained that the U.S. Postal Service is selling what they term indecent material — Christmas commemorative stamps depicting an unwed, dead baby Jesus.

The stamp depicts a sculptor by 15th-century artist Andre Della Robbia, "Madonna and Child with Cherubim," which is at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Mrs. Tom Claire, a post office clerk, said that when a woman returned a roll of the stamp, "She asked me to look. I looked and I still didn't see anything. I looked again and she said 'I child wasn't clothed and she wouldn't put the stamp on her cards.'"

Two more women separately returned the stamps complaining that they were indecent. Mrs. Claire said: "The women wanted the money back. They were giving stamps depicting reindeer."

Teng Uses Mao's Methods to Purge Cultural Revolution Leaders

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 7 (WP) — Peking's remarkable street-corner political debates and protests seem to be tapering off now, but the past two years of Chinese history indicate that similar outbursts are likely to occur again in the near future.

After intense wall-poster attacks on some leading members of the Politburo a week ago, the fire began to cool as the hero of the protest, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, declared there would be no purges. However, some old friends of Mr. Teng known to be at odds with certain Politburo holdovers from the era of Chairman Mao Tse-tung have returned to public life in a development that suggests purges will come later.

The street-corner protests, by allowing ordinary Chinese relatively free access to foreigners and relaxing restraints on dissent, have had an enormous social and intellectual influence that goes beyond Politburo politics. But at the political level,

the wall posters seem to represent one more well-timed squeeze or chastisement by Mr. Teng, who wants to ease out party leaders who are dragging their heels in approving his use of Western economic techniques and equipment and his restoration of a technical elite in China.

Mr. Teng seems to be preparing each move against his opponents carefully, never going so far at one time that he might seriously disrupt China's image of stability or lead his young, nominal superior, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, to dig in his heels. In the two years since Mao died, Mr. Teng and his fellow prag-

matists have organized selective dismissals of provincial officials or encouraged wall-poster campaigns or carefully spaced every four or five months. Three or four provincial chiefs have been dismissed at one time, the rest left for another day.

It is a system that Mao himself, the man who purged Mr. Teng twice, often used. During the Cultural Revolution, Mao overturned almost the entire central and provincial leadership of the party and threw the country into chaos in one year's time. He eased up only after a particularly bloody series of clashes in August, 1967.

Mr. Teng now uses the technique, ironically, to undo as much as he can of what is left of the Cultural Revolution. Two of the more prominent victims of the 1960s purges, former financial expert and alternate Politburo member Fo Yip-po and former party Central Committee secretary official Yang Chi-ching, reappeared for the first time in public late last week. They,

and the several other veteran officials who are expected to be rehabilitated soon, represent the political fruits of this latest upsurge of wall posters.

The gradual approach allows Mr. Teng to work out compromises with members of the Politburo who are not so tainted by the old Cultural Revolution animosities. This group probably includes Mr. Hua because he was just a provincial official in Hunan in the late 1960s.

The fact that Mr. Teng has not moved faster indicates that he has encountered resistance in some areas. He told a Japanese visitor a week ago, for instance, that "there are still some problems to be solved" in the rehabilitation of one

of the most prominent Cultural Revolution victims, former Peking Mayor Peng Chen.

Analysts here speculate that Mr. Peng may be demanding a very high position in the government that some of his Cultural Revolution adversaries, like former Mao bodyguard and party Chairman Wang Tung-hsing, do not want him to have. When and how Mr. Peng returns to public life will be a good measure of the extent of Mr. Teng's influence, these analysts say.

Diplomats in Peking reached today by telephone said that new wall posters continue to go up in parts of the city, although they are more restrained in tone. The warm conversations between foreigners and Chinese were curtailed for a while last week after Chinese were warned not to speak too critically of Mao or other leaders. But Chinese-speaking diplomats said they chatted amicably with Chinese reading wall posters this weekend. "The conversations are different

now, however," said a Western diplomat. "They talk more about stability and unity than they used to."

Some foreigners have reported being frightened when surrounded by large crowds of Chinese who seemed to have arisen more from Chinese curiosity and the language barrier than any hostility toward foreigners. However, some foreigners report that Chinese who gladly struck up conversations last week are now avoiding them or curbing them off.

Peking resumed what is expected to be a long string of posthumous rehabilitations with the recent publication of a report praising the country's former leading bank official, Nan Han-chen. Mr. Nan allegedly committed suicide at one of the violent peaks of the Cultural Revolution in January, 1967.

China also announced it had sent a new ambassador to Vietnam, Yang Kung-su, the new envoy, replaced Chen Chih-fang, who left Hanoi in mid-June reportedly be-



Teng Hsiao-ping

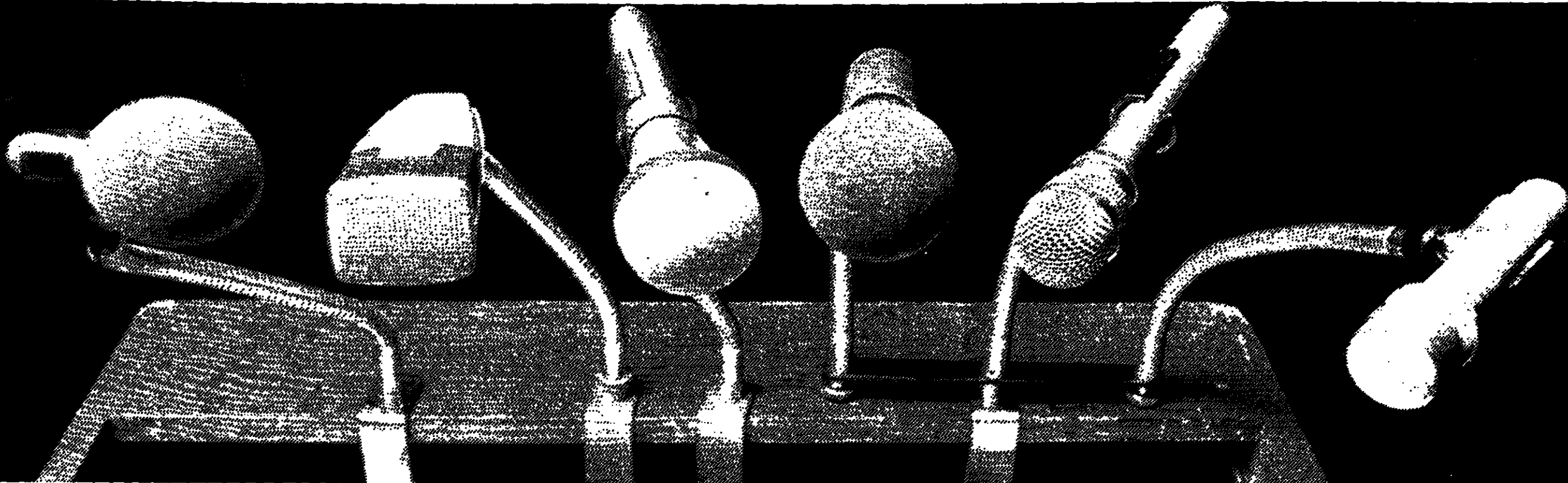
Sales of A-Plants To Peking Need U.S. Approval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters) — The State Department said yesterday that U.S. approval will be necessary before France can go ahead with its plan to sell China two nuclear power plants built under U.S. license.

Discussions between the United States and France on the subject have been continuing and no decision has been made, department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said.

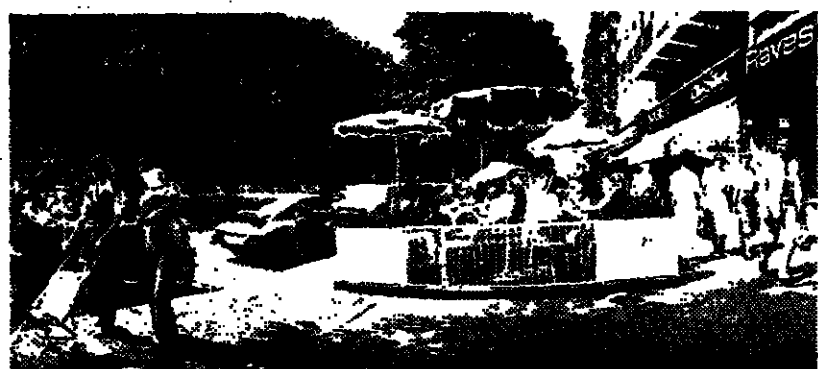
French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-François Deniau signed an agreement Monday in Peking for the sale of the two nuclear plants, which would be manufactured in France under license from the U.S. firm of Westinghouse.

"U.S. approval of the transfer to a third country of a reactor manufactured abroad with U.S. license technology would require a determination that the transfer would not be inimical to U.S. interests," Mr. Carter said.



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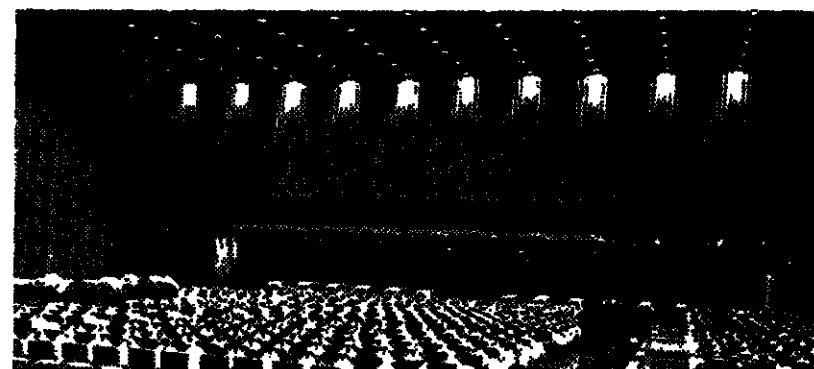
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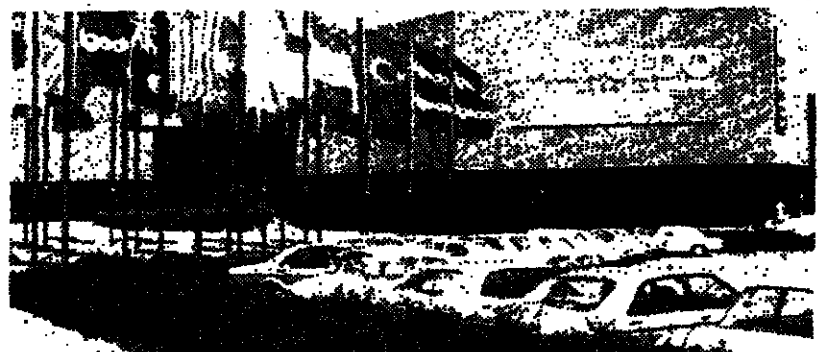
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The Military in the Middle

The appointment, by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, of a military government for Iran was virtually inevitable. The shah has been confronted with both ends of the political spectrum, radical students and conservative Moslems, and if the nation that is so significant strategically and in terms of oil supply is not to descend into anarchy, some kind of single rule must be imposed. The shah has allowed for the possibility of change; he has apologized for whatever gave substance to the charges against his government. But for the moment, at least — a moment of strikes and violent demonstrations — he relies on the armed forces to sustain order.

Assuming that the troops are able to maintain the power of the shah, it will still be far from easy to bring Iran to a constitutional regime. For not only are the political extremes opposing him. There is a very widespread discontent in Iran, the result of the political and technological revolution the shah and the times have introduced into the country. This discontent takes many forms. There is the kind of trouble that afflicts the traditional small businessman under the impact of modern merchandizing — France, among other industrial states, has seen that issue arise among the Poujadists. There is a more general disturbance over the way in which the shah has spent oil revenues on weapons — a subject that is probably chiefly focused on the popular wish for something more personal and comfortable than tanks, guns and planes to emerge from their oil wells, but which does have a relationship with Iran's neighbors, including Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Many aspects of these sources of Iranian annoyance with their government find voice in religious traditionalism, which has often been a major political influence in Moslem

countries. Whether through the Mahdi in the Sudan or the Saudi dynasty, an emphasis on religion has and does play a significant role in many states. But — as is the case in Iran today — it is not always easy to predict, in political terms, just what this influence is likely to produce. It can range from forms of socialism, as in Iraq and Syria, through the conservatism of Saudi Arabia to the mere adventurism of an Idi Amin.

The religious rebels in Iran emphasize means — an Islamic republic — rather than specific goals with respect to the country's economy. This is probably one reason why the traditionalists of Iran's Moslem establishment have not clashed with the student radicals, who tend toward more specific forms of socialism. And since the leftist and the religious groups tend to agree about the need for using Iranian funds for other purposes than arms, they have that, too, in common.

But arms expenditures can affect Iran's neighbors and can recreate some of the ties with the Soviet Union that developed during the initial creation of the Iranian oil industry and in World War II. The United States presently shares the opposition the shah has evoked — but there are still memories of Soviet intervention in Iran and there may well be sharp differences over how far a new Iran might drift away from Islamic socialism toward atheistic Communism.

Consequently, Iran needs a breathing period in which to define the aims of the various groups now contending with the shah, and to spell out its national positions, with the United States, with the Soviet Union and with the Arab League. None of these are clear; all could complicate the nation's difficulties. It must be hoped that the military will supply this time of discussion, for the shah as well as for his people. Iran is too important, in place, in power, in petroleum, to lapse into a conflict of moods.

Amin's Invasion

How is it that a crazy like Idi Amin of Uganda gets to be able to invade Tanzania? It's that the Soviet Union, prowling for pawns to move on the African chessboard, loaded up President Amin with the military hardware he has now put to aggressive use against his neighbor. Without Soviet guns and planes — and the encouragement they provide — Ugandan forces would not be sitting on some 700 square miles of northern Tanzania. Amin's claim that he is merely responding to a Tanzanian invasion has no demonstrable basis at all.

The Russians also supply guns to Tanzania; there the Soviet purpose evidently is to displace Peking as Tanzania's leading military patron. This puts Moscow in the position of, in effect, sponsoring one client's aggression against another. Other African states have a powerful interest in persuading the Soviet Union to cut off Uganda. By doing so, Moscow would at once be aiding one of the more progressive African states, punishing the most savage regime on the continent and bolstering the essential African principle of respect for colonially drawn frontiers. Otherwise, since geography and the deployment of forces make it hard for Tanzania to drive the Ugandans out, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere could be in very difficult straits.

One further possibility is that Kenya, through which all of landlocked Uganda's oil and other imports pass, could staunch the flow. The trouble here is that Kenya and Tanzania have their own nasty feud going. They now have fresh and urgent reasons to talk out their differences. Idi Amin is an embarrassment and menace to all of Africa, and all Africans share an interest in seeing his occupation of northern Tanzania rolled back and Amin's own rule brought to an end. He is no less loathsome, we might add, for playing the buffoon: The other day, Amin, a hulking former boxer, challenged the slight Nyerere to settle the war in a boxing match.

The United States has sharply condemned the Ugandan invasion. Just last month, trade with Uganda was halted in response to Amin's gross human-rights violations, including his butchery of hundreds of thousands of his own citizens. As it happens, the cutoff left Washington with no easy way, beyond words, of taking concrete steps to help out Tanzania in the current crisis arising from actions Amin has taken outside his own borders. That means in practical terms that his invasion has to be dealt with either by the Russians or the Africans, in their respective ways.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Crack in Cambodia

The UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, should accept the invitation of Cambodia to see with his own eyes the human-rights situation in the country its rulers call "Democratic Kampuchea."

Not that Waldheim would see anything his hosts didn't want him to see. No doubt it would be something like an International Red Cross inspector's visit to a sanitized World War II Nazi POW camp.

Certainly he wouldn't see where all the bodies are buried. Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have been liquidated by the Pol Pot regime since 1975, through execution, starvation, disease and overwork, range up to 2 million.

But Western journalists have been invited to accompany Waldheim, and if permitted reasonable freedom of movement they might be able to penetrate some of the sham.

The Cambodian Communists are showing they are not such xenophobes after all. They have belatedly realized they need international moral support in their ongoing war with Vietnam, and the only way to get it is to show the world they are not such beasts as the refugees who continue to flee Cambodia claim.

If a trip by Waldheim would result in some relaxation of the red grip over the people of Cambodia and some improvement in their lives, it would be worth it.

— From the Pittsburgh Press.

Trading With East

A study by the Brookings Institution concludes that some of the Communist countries already are overextended and may be unable to meet their future obligations. Other countries may find themselves in similar straits unless the volume of trade slows considerably. According to the study, Eastern Europe's net debt grew between 1974 and 1977 from \$13 billion to \$46 billion. Almost two-thirds of that is owed to Western banks. Most of the Communist countries now have a higher ratio of debts to export earnings than do most of the underdeveloped countries. What all of that adds up to is this question: Just how beneficial to the West is the growth of East-West trade? Especially, if some of the governments of Eastern Europe find themselves unable to meet their credit obligations.

— From the Marion (Ill.) Daily Republican.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1903

PARIS — A new device for the detection of underwater sound signals has been developed. The sound of a bell, which was affixed underwater at the base of a lighthouse, has been received over three miles away, during a storm so severe that the beam and whistle from the lighthouse could not be perceived. There is, however, a possible military application for this marvelous lifesaver. If a cruiser could use this delicate receiving apparatus to detect the approach of a submarine boat, half the terrors of this weapon of warfare would disappear.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1928

NEW YORK — The burial of Arnold Rothstein, widely known gambler, who died from bullet wounds following his refusal to pay a \$380,000 poker debt, was held under police guard today in the Cypress Hills cemetery in Brooklyn. Detectives mingled with the throng looking for George McManus, who was at the poker game in which Rothstein lost the \$380,000 and then refused to pay, charging the game was fixed. McManus apparently passed the word that unless Rothstein paid, the debt would be collected with guns. Rothstein's friends are out to avenge him.



Carter Gets a Breathing Space

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — With the election past and the new Congress, two months away from assembling, President Carter and his administration colleagues have — for the first time in two years — a kind of breathing space in which they can assess where they are and where they are going.

It is an important time for the president and for the country. The pace of decision-making will be less frenetic than it was two years ago, in the transition period from his own election to his inauguration. But the decisions will be at least as significant in shaping the future of his government and his 1980 political prospects.

The budget Carter submits this January will be in effect until a month before election day. The legislative program he shapes in the next 60 days will define the domestic agenda for the 1979 and 1980 congressional sessions.

If he is able to negotiate the final terms of a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union between now and the end of the year, the SALT treaty will be the focus of the next great foreign-policy debate. If he cannot, the consequence will be felt in defense budgets for the remainder of his administration.

Mideast Talks

Similarly, with the Middle East talks. An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty seems almost assured — something no one would have supposed possible when Carter took office. But it is still uncertain whether that agreement will be the first step toward a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement or a barrier to its accomplishment.

Most of all, the period ahead is important in the struggle to save the dollar, stem inflation and set the domestic economy on a course which, if possible, sustains growth and, at least, avoids a severe and prolonged recession.

That is no small order. But it is not so intimidating a task as Jimmy Carter faced two years ago, when he set out to construct a government and give it leadership after a shaky election victory.

His skills have developed in the period of apprenticeship, and the priorities for him are perhaps clearer now than they were two years ago. They can be summarized in three words which he used repeatedly in his own campaign: stability, compassion and competence.

World Order

The first two years of the Carter administration have seen significant steps toward the stabilization of the international order. The United States has avoided several temptations for unwelcome intervention. It has helped significantly in the Middle East negotiations. And it has played a generally constructive role in Africa, the Far East and Latin America. The Soviet-U.S. equation is unsettled, but not unpromising.

The same cannot be said about the management of the economy. It has been a period of severe disruption at home and abroad, and Carter's economic policies have not contributed to confidence-building in either arena. The frequent sudden swerves in policy indicate the president's own dissatisfaction with the record.

Stabilizing the economy must be his first priority. But that process is inevitably going to be painful. And given the power balance in the United States and abroad, the probability is that the people who will be squeezed hardest will be those who are least able to protect themselves — the citizens of the poor nations of the world and the families on the margins of the American economy.

The new Congress will be at least as responsive to the pressures of the middle class and affluent as the old one was. So Carter will have more challenges to prove his compassion by protecting the powerless than he did in the last two years.

All this will provide a real test of his administration's political competence. The president does not like criticism of his appointees, whether it comes from inside or

outside the White House. But the fact is that some of them have plainly been found wanting — mediocre or worse.

He will never have a better opportunity than the next two months afford to look around the White House, the Executive Office Building and the departments and ask his own question: Why not the best?

Mideast Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO — Events have conspired to overload the political system here in the Middle East. From Iran at the Asian edge of the area to Algeria in the west, every government is under heavy pressure to resolve internal contradictions.

A diplomatic realignment — the third in the last five years — is a near certainty. Whether the transition can be accomplished without a political cataclysm is not so clear.

The seeds of the present trouble were planted by the huge rise in oil prices which took place almost overnight just five years ago. Gods, perhaps, could have figured out fair and honest ways to spread about the uneasured hundreds of billions of dollars that suddenly came flooding in upon the oil-exporting states.

Humans did not. In almost every one of the newly rich oil countries there has been a truly bad distribution of revenues — headlong development leading to social dislocations, rampant inflation, grossly unequal rewards and corruption on a grand scale.

The strikes, riots and protests against the shah of Iran are only the biggest and most dramatic example of the social backlash occasioned by the sudden access of new wealth after 1973. Saudi Arabia.

Letters

Company Profits

The story in the IHT (Oct. 31) showing that a survey of 548 major companies showed a rise of almost 21 percent in their after-tax profits during the third quarter of this year must cause many of your readers to wonder whether this does not indicate that many price rises were higher than necessary to compensate these companies for their higher operating costs.

If a heavy tax were levied on increased profits, it would probably discourage companies from raising prices above limits justified by higher operating costs. This should certainly be a most effective way to curb inflation.

JACQUES OZANNE.

Nice.

Omission

I thank you for the distinction extended to my letter which you cared to publish in your issue of Nov. 2.

Reading it again, I notice that you omitted key words of my text, thus giving to my letter a completely different meaning.

I wrote: "firmly announce full blocking of any further increase of the M1 (money supply), potential credit restrictions and raise in the prime rate."

And you printed: "firmly announce full blocking of any credit restrictions or rise in the prime rate."

I meant exactly the opposite. N.X. YANACOPOULOS.

Geneva.

William J. Leahy From Dublin:

Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them.

DUBLIN — A Belfast man recently told me that for the first time he was frightened to walk down Dublin's O'Connell Street. In the second quarter of this year there was a 13 percent rise in indictable crime over the same quarter of the previous year, and crimes against the person were up 44 percent. Still, the Irish Republic remains one of the least violent of countries, with a murder rate of less than 5 percent of that of a large American city. In an Irish court an assault is given the most serious consideration by spectators and judges.

But astonishing by any standards are the constantly increasing numbers of armed robberies of post offices, payrolls, banks, mail trains, and armored cars, crimes carried out with such ease that the police are in a constant state of embarrassment.

The latest government figures show that up to October there have been 610 robberies in which more than £1.6 million were taken. Less than 2 percent of the money has been recovered.

The frequency, variety, and coincidence of the robberies have created an atmosphere which has continued to encourage newcomers. In September, two security vans were robbed in two days. If £22,000 was taken from a bakery at gunpoint, £35,000 was taken in Galway by men armed with butchers' knives and pickaxes. In early August, £66,000 was taken in one day in several armed robberies. In one case, "Tackled Bandits Got Away," but in another the police arrived at the scene by accident and in the crossfire a woman clerk was shot in the back. A Kerry postal employee was charged with stealing £37,000 from his place of work, and a policeman was given only one year in prison for inciting a colleague to aid and abet a bank robbery. Two raids in Shannon on one day netted £22,000 from a bank and £36,000 in industrial diamonds.

Longest Trial

But it has been the well-organized crimes like "The Great Train Robbery" which have received the greatest publicity. In March, 1976, several men set off detonators on a line in County Kildare, stopped the train with a red light and made off with £500,000. Soon the office of the Irish Republican Socialist Party was raided and 16 of its members arrested, four of whom were brought to trial before the Special Criminal Court, where republicans are tried without juries. The trial became the longest in the history of the state, and because of the death of one of the judges, there must be a second trial.

On June 7, a nine-man gang took £500,000 from a security van in broad daylight on the Limerick-Killarney road, making use of two-way radios, steel-cutting equipment, hijacked trucks to block the road, and vans painted to look like government vehicles. More recently, £50,000 was taken in Donegal town from a post office mail van.

In none of these cases was the money protected by armed guards. But what may seem like laxness in the response to this crime wave is better explained by the part that history has played in the attitudes of the Irish toward banks and arms. If it is true that with predictable exceptions the Irish have no great love of banks, it may be said that traditionally banks have been associated with foreign exploitation and have, in fact, played little part in pooling capital within the country.

Even under the current pressures, neither the police, the public nor the politicians show much will to arm the men on the beat. At the formation of the state, the government, realizing that the Irish people would thereafter remind them of foreign domination, bravely organized an unarmed force. Thus it is that the armed robbers are now putting the government in a difficult moral position. The public is upset mainly if someone gets hurt. A woman postal clerk, describing a robbery on the radio, began, "The lads came in . . ." And at a recent trial the police mentioned the testimony against the defendants by stating that the robbers downed

their weapons at the sight of an armed detective. No one wants bloodshed.

In this verbally attuned country the raiders are frequently localized by their accents, and their political associations, if any, are quickly established. Many raiders come from the North, where there are now fewer robberies. This summer two Dublin bankrobbers were interviewed on the state radio about the details of their work. Many people, including the police, recognized their voices.

Thirty percent of the major armed robberies are said to be the work of the Provisional and Official IRA's and the IRSP. Verification of the republicanism of robbers can be determined in part by the counsel they choose, in part by the counsel in which they are tried, and, assuming that they are convicted, whether or not they are sent into one of the republican sections of a prison. Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them. Further, they are given the chance of being granted amnesty once the troubles in the North end. Police theorize that the republicans tend to come in spurts timed to pay for large arms arrivals from outside the country. But most armed robberies are said to be done by 12 criminal gangs whose members are known to the police.

The relatively loose security in banks is tightening up only slowly.

One bank in the western part of the country used to pile banknotes 2 feet high inside the windows that faced on the street. Tellers frequently stepped away from their wide, open windows with stacks of pounds within reach. Many modern bank buildings feature street-level open doors — without armed guards. Transfer of money is handled by unarmed men carrying out "drills." After a recent upsurge in armed robberies, Dublin's largest bank was guarded by heavily armed soldiers — but only for two days.

The police, of course, are embarrassed by their clear inability to cope. Morale is low. Until a recent wage settlement, Irish policemen with 15 years experience earned £1,600 less per year than did their English counterparts.

Lack of Policy

Conor Brady, a Dublin journalist, reports a lack of overall crime policy, little planning, no serious crime unit, no instructions to police on how to handle armed robberies, confusion over jurisdiction, insufficient money for informers, no undercover agents, no modern communications system, no study of police time response, and, he concludes, ". . . criminal investigation consists mainly of two men working in a little office at the back of Dublin Castle." Brady claims that he knows of only one case in 900 in which a telephone call from a citizen to the police resulted in the interruption of an armed robbery.

After a famous art robbery a couple of years ago, the lord and lady of the house united themselves and alerted the alarm system that connected their house to the closest police station. Tired of waiting for the police, they walked to the station and found it closed, as many are closed much of the time in rural Ireland.

As the new Irish parliament opens, the government is under pressure to do something about the problem, but as yet its plans are not clear.

What is clear is that Ireland is suffering from a bad case of uneven development. If it is true that the policies of recent Irish governments are succeeding in building an industrial base, it is also true that such development has badly outstripped those ancillary services that tend to mitigate the pains brought about by such rapid development: services like better road and telephone systems. And a modern police force to cope with sophisticated robbers who show no hesitancy to modernize.

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A ROW OF SANTAS — Passau (West Germany) Rowing Club out for pre-Christmas spin.

Drift Theory Discounted for Long Voyages

Group Says Polynesians Used Navigation

By Walker Sullivan
HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (NYT) — Having made long, open-sea voyages in Polynesian craft sailed by natives without charts or other aids to navigation, members of a small group of researchers believe they can now explain what were probably the most remarkable feats of migration in human history.

The subject of their study is the eastward movement of the Micronesians and Polynesians — at first short interisland hops but finally voyages across thousands of miles of trackless ocean that brought them to Hawaii, New Zealand and Easter Island.

Only in recent years have specialists returned to the view that the great journeys across the Pacific were intentional. Legends of epic voyages had previously been dismissed on the ground that they would have been impossible without modern navigation, and it was assumed that the migration resulted from aimless drift.

However, some of the great journeys were made upwind, and computer simulations of the controlling factors have convinced three researchers that accidental drift was unlikely. The trio — Gerard Ward at the Australian National University, John Webb of the University of Minnesota and M. Levison of Queens University in Kingston, Ontario — have simulated 100,000 drifts and 8,000 navigated voyages over various routes.

The natives' navigation techniques, which the researchers say have proved reliable in repeated tests, exploit such clues as crisscrossing wave patterns generated by distant islands, bird behavior and clouds that form over land, as well as various types of star observation.

To demonstrate that such epic voyages were possible, Dr. Ben Finney, professor of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, Dr. David Lewis, who is from New Zealand, and a largely Hawaiian crew have sailed from Hawaii to Tahiti using traditional Micronesian navigation techniques.

They covered the 3,337 miles in 32 days, riding in a replica of an early, twin-hulled Polynesian sailing canoe. The old native canoes were held together by coconut fiber lashings and, unlike modern catamarans, their hulls had to be kept close together for added strength. That reduced their stability and limited the amount of sail they could carry. They were also subject to breakup in storms.

The sails, originally made from coconut fiber matting, were far weaker than canvas, and it is believed that spare matting, spars and lashings, as well as domestic plants and animals, were carried on the long voyages.

Dr. Finney believes that the settlement of even the most remote outposts was a result of exploration. The islanders, he points out,

had always been able to find new lands by sailing east. As the length of the voyages became longer, he theorizes, the routes were made sufficiently upwind to assure an easy run home if no land were found.

Dr. Finney has built double sailing canoes and tested their seaworthiness and ability to sail upwind, traveling within 75 degrees of the wind, just enough to reach Tahiti from Hawaii without tacking.

In the 18th century, Capt. James Cook described the twin-hulled sailing canoes then in use by the Polynesians. Visitors to the area heard tales of epic voyages, although such long journeys had by then been abandoned.

Ralph Sawyer, Atom Scientist, Is Dead at 83
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 7 (AP) — Ralph A. Sawyer, 83, retired vice president for research of the University of Michigan and scientific director of the Bikini atom bomb tests of 1946, died yesterday at a nursing home.

Mr. Sawyer, a 1915 graduate of Dartmouth, received his doctorate in physics from the University of Chicago in 1919 and joined the Michigan faculty, where he remained until his retirement in 1955. He was dean of the university's graduate school for 19 years before becoming a vice president in 1959.

In World War I, Mr. Sawyer designed instruments for the armed forces and in World War II was director of the Navy Projectile Laboratory. In that post, he worked on the Manhattan Project, the program that developed the atomic bomb.

He was called back from the Michigan faculty to supervise the first postwar atomic tests, held on Bikini Atoll in the Pacific in 1946. During that same year, he headed the Phoenix Memorial Project, a University of Michigan research effort on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Albrecht Schoenhals
BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, Dec. 7 (AP) — Albrecht Schoenhals, 90, one of the "grand old men" of German films, died yesterday.

Mr. Schoenhals, whose career included film roles and stage appearances in Zurich, Basel and Stockholm, studied medicine and did not enter the theater until age 32.

His acting career was suspended by the Nazis in 1941 after he refused to accept a role in the controversial anti-Semitic film "Jud Süss."

Mr. Schoenhals moved back to Baden-Baden and resumed his medical practice, returning to acting after World War II.

He made his last film, "The Damned," in 1968.

Learned Old Sagas
Dr. Lewis grew up on the island of Rarotonga, where he attended Maori schools and was immersed in Polynesian culture and language. He has sailed alone across the Atlantic three times and has taken his catamaran voyage from Tahiti to New Zealand and, since then, has journeyed widely in native craft using the old techniques. His findings are described in a book, "The Voyaging Stars," recently published by W.W. Norton & Co.

The most perplexing navigation aid used by the natives is "lapa," the occurrence at night of streaks of light radiating from land about six feet below the water's surface. According to Dr. Lewis, the phenomenon is best seen 80 to 100 miles offshore. When the observer is close enough to see the land itself, the effect disappears.

Dr. Lewis has observed the streaks of light and suggests that they may be caused by luminescent creatures disturbed by waves "reflected" from an island. The wave patterns used for navigation include those influenced in various ways (such as refraction and reflection) by islands beyond the horizon, and long, sometimes almost undetectable swells that can be used in lieu of a compass to maintain a heading.

Particularly useful to native navigators are birds that fly from land at dawn to feed, then return at twilight, indicating the direction of land. Dr. Lewis believes the Polynesians may have been encouraged to seek land in the direction of New Zealand as a result of clues furnished by migrating long-tailed cuckoos, which fly there from Tahiti every September. Similar clues may have been provided by golden plovers, which migrate from Tahiti to Hawaii.

Appeals Court Backs GI Homosexuals

By Kenneth Bredemeier

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP) — The U.S. Court of Appeals here has told the Pentagon it cannot discharge homosexuals from the military without offering specific reasons in addition to their homosexuality.

The court, noting that some homosexuals are allowed to remain in the military, yesterday overturned a lower-court ruling upholding the discharges of Air Force T. Sgt. Leonard Matlovich and Navy Ensign Vernon Berg 3d, two homosexual-rights activists.

The military may be able to justify the discharges, the court said, but neither man was given any "reasoned explanation . . . which is intelligible to this court or permits any meaningful judicial review."

The unanimous decision throws the controversial issue of homosexuals serving in the armed forces back to the Defense Department, which only this year changed a long-standing policy so that homosexuals who got less-than-honorable discharges could apply for honorable discharges.

Seeking Back Pay
Neither the Air Force nor Navy had any immediate comment on the ruling, but both Mr. Matlovich, 36, and Mr. Berg, 27, said they were delighted with the decision. They are seeking reinstatement in the service and back pay for the years since their dismissals.

Mr. Matlovich, who lives in San Francisco, is seeking appointment to the city's Board of Supervisors to replace Harvey Milk, the homosexual-rights activist who was slain last week. The former serviceman said that "like a dictator, the Air Force did what it wanted" in cases involving homosexuals. "Now they have to tell homosexuals and the American public their reason."

Mr. Berg, a Naval Academy graduate who now is working on a master's degree at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, said that "the military

has never been confronted about who they keep" in the armed forces. "I've always maintained that all the services can discharge individuals whose sexual acts interfere with their job performances or who have committed some sexual crime."

"But they should not have the right to discharge someone on the mere existence of a homosexual past," Mr. Berg said.

Under both Air Force and Navy policies, homosexuals, when their sexual preferences are known, generally are dismissed from the services. But that policy is discretionary.

"What disturbs us," the Appellate Court said in the Matlovich case, "is that it is impossible to tell on what grounds the service refused to make an exception or how it distinguished this case from the ones in which homosexuals have been retained."

Both Air Force and Navy spokesmen said yesterday they did not know how many homosexuals had been kept in their services after the ruling.

Seven Bodies Found In Chile Mine Ovens
SANTIAGO, Dec. 7 (UPI) — Chile's Supreme Court ordered an investigation yesterday into the discovery of seven bodies in the ovens of an abandoned lime mine near Santiago, according to newspaper reports.

The discovery of the bodies was announced to Supreme Court President Isabel Borquez by auxiliary Bishop Enrique Alvear of Santiago and two lawyers, the reports said.

It ruled, however, that the Navy's decision was so imprecise that it could not tell what were the "actual considerations which went into the Navy's ultimate decision not to retain Berg."

The serviceman's homosexuality became known.

The ruling, written by Court of Claims Judge Oscar Davis and concurred in by Chief Appeals Judge Skelly Wright and Judge Spotswood Robinson 3d, noted that the Air Force had acknowledged that Mr. Matlovich had an "outstanding" service record.

The court said that various Air Force review panels had concluded that Mr. Matlovich's record was not sufficient to allow him to keep his assignment at Langley Air Force Base in Hampton, Va. But several Air Force decisions gave "no hint why it would not be appropriate to retain" Mr. Matlovich, the ruling said.

"The almost total lack of specificity in the Air Force's determination leads one to consider the possibility, for instance, whether Matlovich's failure of retention may have been affected by his going public with his homosexuality and the publicity surrounding his case, and that if his homosexuality had been discovered and handled by the Air Force, without public notice, the result might have been different," the decision said.

Mr. Matlovich's discharge hearing, in September, 1975, was widely reported.

In Mr. Berg's case, the Navy Administrative Discharge Board "found that his record in the service did not reflect such an outstanding potential as a naval officer as to militate against separation," the appeals court said.

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The discovery of the bodies was announced to Supreme Court President Isabel Borquez by auxiliary Bishop Enrique Alvear of Santiago and two lawyers, the reports said.

The Paris Stage

Fantasy in Spellbinding Variety

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Bernard Haller's "program of festivities" at the Salle Gémier is one of the theater season's high-water marks.

Here is a fantasist of extraordinary skill and infinite variety who alone — with only occasional dependence on the playback — can hold an audience enthralled for two solid hours. He has wisely omitted an intermission. Such an interruption might break the binding spell of his performance. He conducts us to his special world, a realm where everyday trivialities and aches are transformed by the uncanny vision into delightful absurdity or bitter inquiry.

Leaping at the start out of a stage trunk, Haller presents an arresting figure. Tall, agile, bald, with sometimes the quizzical expression of Louis de Funès in anger, he has a chameleon aptitude. A quick-change artist in the higher sense, he makes no basic costume switches, but becomes, in turn, a whole gallery of types. His is the mastery of characterization metamorphosis.

Shaky Pulpit

He opens as a lugubrious pastor, mounting a shaky pulpit with a telephone directory as his Bible, to preach a meandering sermon on the inscrutable mysteries of divine mercy. There follows a skit as savage as a knife-thrust in the dark: it is as cruel as anything from Octave Mirbeau's pen and of a like nature. In it a young man avenges the mistreatment received in defenseless childhood on his tyrannical father, now paralyzed in his deathbed.

On the lighter side are a schoolteacher reprimanding Verlaine for the metaphors and imagery of his verse; a man driven to desperation by the stubborn stupidity of the switchboard operators of an office building; the tongue-tied "Kiki Esait Cocotte" — too much for a recording machine's digestion; and "Marchand d'Amies," a

cynical analysis of friendship à la Voltaire.

A poignant bit, the plaint of an adopted Oriental war orphan painted white by his foster parents, injects a sense of tragedy, but "Arrière Tango," with its steps and gestures suggesting social oppression, is below par, a number more suited to amateur café theater.

The program concludes with a smashing tour de force of staccato words telegraphically relating the human experience from cradle to funeral. Then Haller waves farewell and jumps back into his trunk.

"Attention, Fragile" is a pleasing miniature revue from Broadway that has been satisfactorily transplanted. At the Theatre Saint-Georges in French adaptation, its dual interpreters — Anny Duperey and Bernard Giraudeau — are a pair of novices called to audition before an important impresario. With a small band backing them, they give their all, rendering songs, dances and black-out sketches, improvising their material to project (insofar as that is possible in such confines) their budding personalities. Their energetic capers have a sardonic epilogue: After their exhausting demonstration comes word that the impresario, caught in traffic, has not yet arrived.

There is singular spontaneity, charm and enormous zest to the

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Muddy Waters is at the Rainbow Theatre Dec. 8 at 8 p.m. John O'way is at the Venue the next night at 7. The Spinners are at the Royal Festival Hall the same night at 7 p.m. Sacha Distel is at the Drury Lane Dec. 10; Elkie Brooks is at the Dominion Dec. 10, and 11 and Stephanie Grappelli is at the Royal Albert Hall Dec. 12. George Melly goes into Ronnie Scott's Dec. 11 for three weeks, replacing Marian Montgomery.

GENEVA — Ray Bryant is the

performance of these engaging youngsters, who have extracted an entire show from a slight premise. One likes them at once, roots for them as they face the footlight blaze that will determine their futures. The work of Duperey and Giraudeau has both range and verve; unlike the couple they portray, they are certain to succeed. At the Saint-Georges they provide an entrancing, breezy divertissement.

Robert Hirsch is a star of distinction and amazing versatility. At the Comedie-Francaise he has been Moliere's Scapin, Racine's Nero, Shakespeare's Crookback and the agitated cowards of Feydeau. Taking to the boulevards a few seasons ago, he has not had luck in finding a proper vehicle until now — "Les Papas Naissent dans les Armoires."

This presentation at the Theatre de la Michodiere is not much of a play. Derived from an Italian vaudeville by Scannici and Tarabusi, it is the sort of farum-searum pantomime that held a nondiscriminating public before the invention of the slapstick movie. But no matter: It has been re-tailored into a spirited romp for Hirsch, Romy Varte — a most resourceful comedienne — and a large company. The result is a most amusing production.

The adjective Chaplinesque has been staled by overuse and by ap-



Bernard Haller
A high-water mark.

plication to every low comic who takes a pratfall. Hirsch is not in the least Chaplinesque; he is Hirschesque, having his own brand of humorous portraiture, and it can be relished here.

It is manifest as he pretends to be a browbeaten Neapolitan of the tenements, embarrassingly kept in his place by a snobbish dowager. It is to be observed in the scene in which he believes he has come into his aristocratic own and pays back the social insult by lording it at a ridiculous tea party. It is in his wriggling and tottering when confronted with more problems than he can take on, in his intrigues and plotting, in his attempts to escape from frantic pursuits — in his hilarious comportment whatever the circumstances.

Rediscovered: Master Farceur Philip King

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 7 (IHT) — Now that Ben Travers has been rediscovered and elevated from one of the most commercially successful English playwrights to a dramatist adorning the repertoire of the National Theatre, it is not so surprising that a similar fate looks as if it will overtake Philip King, another accomplished craftsman of farce.

King, now 74, is the kind of writer critics ignore and audiences adore. He figures in none of the standard surveys of postwar British theater, although from 1944 to the mid-1960s he wrote a succession of long-running farces.

Yet there are signs that he is being taken seriously — or, since it is impossible to sit through more than a few minutes of his plays without breaking into laughter, that he is being paid greater attention.

For instance, the artistic triumvirate of Giles Havergill, Philip Prowse and Robert David MacDonald, who have made the Glasgow Citizens one of the most exciting theaters in Britain, insist that King's greatest hit, "Sailor Beware," written with Falkland Cary, is a classic modern comedy.

And his "See How They Run," first staged in 1944 (when it ran for more than 500 performances), keeps bobbing up at more and more theaters. It was staged at



Albert Finney in "Legs": over-the-top acting.

Nottingham a few years ago, was done at the Leicester Haymarket earlier this year and now turns up at Greenwich.

It is an excellent and indestructible comedy of confused identities. King finds vicars irresistibly funny, and offers two real ones and two false ones as well as a visiting bishop and an escaped German prisoner (the setting is wartime). It culminates in a classic moment when an officer, confronted by a roomful of clergymen, orders his sergeant to "arrest most of these people."

The play is staged as a period piece, with the vicar leaving for choir practice carrying his gas mask in a cardboard container. But director John David also has his cast act in '40s style, which unnecessarily distances the farce, for the performances are not stylized enough to carry this extra dimension of comedy.

As a result, the early scenes of

exposition — in which King sets up his situation of an earnest vicar with a young and glamorous wife — are slow to the point of tedium. Once the machinery clicks into gear, however, there is much to enjoy.

Most successful is a hilarious and acrobatic performance by Andrew Robertson as a meek clergyman convinced he has strayed into a madhouse. A small hunched figure, forever trying to tiptoe out of the room, Robertson's physical comedy is a delight. In the play's funniest moment, he is slapped on the back by a nervous religious imposter and, recoiling in shock, somersaults over an armchair to land crouched on the floor.

There is a harshness to the play that the speed of the comedy does not disguise. Every character is in turn humiliated, made to look foolish in a situation out of control. No one survives with dignity intact.

One vicar loses his trousers, another is showered by plaster; the bishop ends upside down in a gooseberry bush. There are no heroes in King's world, only greater and lesser fools, set in motion for our delectation.

At the Cottesloe, Charles Wood's "Has Washington Legs?" is an anarchic comedy of an unlikely collaboration between the U.S. and British film institutes to back a historical movie celebrating the Bicentennial.

It is an extremely funny play, if lacking a sense of structure, creating a glorious comic language out of the moviemakers' jargon and their self-dramatizing rhetoric. Wood is at his best examining closed societies, whether the army or, as here, its civilian counterpart, with an equally highly organized and intricate hierarchy.

Wood's characters create themselves spontaneously as they speak, for their identity is centered upon their use of language. The play's title is a question posed by John Bean, an aging director from the heroic era of filmmaking, who wants to know whether the story of Washington will run at the box office.

Huston/Ford Model

Bean, seemingly modeled on John Huston (with more than a dash of John Ford), gives Albert Finney the opportunity for some ripe over-the-top acting, a ham performance that suits the subject and will be even more enjoyable when his exuberance is curbed a little.

Robert Stephens contributes a devastating portrait of a second-act aristocrat — English — "scriptwriter" who insists on being paid before he opens his mouth, and Bob Hoskins is equally funny as an U.S. producer out of his depth.

The play is probably funnier than it appears, given its perverting staging on a long narrow space between two tiers of the audience. It is two scenes — the first a conference of rival directors and producers, the second a location in Ireland film the beginnings of the two against the British — lose the sense of focus and much of the wit is dissipated.

But there is more than enough wit on display. Wood even manages a marvelous parody of the moment in "Henry V" when the cognito king visits his troops. He, though, such royal trickery as condescension gets its rightful appearance. If "Has Washington Legs?" is still not the play, Wood is capable of writing, it is enough for the moment.

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FINANCE

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To Placate Textile Sector

U.S. Seeks to Limit Cotton From China

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT) — To placate U.S. textile producers, the Carter administration has agreed to limit the growing exports of cotton to this country.

From almost no penetration of the U.S. market half a dozen years ago, China has become this country's sixth-largest supplier of cotton. China has the potential to become the largest single source of cotton textiles imported by the United States and is beginning to ship man-made textile fabrics as well. China has the petroleum base for synthetic fibers and is rapidly developing chemical plants to produce them.

The explosive growth of textile imports from China has come about even though China has had to absorb from 50 percent to 600 percent higher tariffs than most other suppliers to enter the United States market. China is still outside the network of countries that get Most-Favored Nation tariff treatment.

Americans from the Office of the Special Trade Representative have been holding textile talks with Chinese liaison officials. Since the

United States and China do not formally recognize each other diplomatically, relations between the two countries are conducted through liaison offices in Washington and in Peking. One U.S. official said: "The United States has expressed the need for planned growth in these imports, and representatives of the People's Republic of China have expressed an interest in exploring how these levels might be defined."

The United States has already signed bilateral restraint agreements — with 18 other textile-exporting countries. The discussions with China are important and sensitive because of conflicting pressures on the Carter administration. The domestic textile industry, which considers the competition from China a mounting threat, has heavy influence in Congress. But the administration's broad international strategy calls for improving relations with China.

Another element of pressure involves the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva. The U.S. industry is demanding exemptions for textile and apparel items from any tariff reductions that result from the Geneva talks.

A bill that would have provided such exemptions was vetoed by President Carter on Nov. 11 after warnings from U.S. trading partners that textile exclusion could unravel — perhaps even doom — the delicate negotiations. U.S. textile and apparel tariffs are already the highest in the industrialized world.

Question of Jobs

U.S. industry and labor, which have formed a united front on the trade issue, cite this country's \$5-billion deficit in textile trade for 1978 and argue that tariff liberalization will mean lost income and lost jobs. One out of eight manufacturing workers, many in inner-city core areas, are employed in the textile industry.

Mr. Carter, in vetoing the tariff-exemption bill, said, "We are committed to a healthy and growing textile and apparel industry."

Through the China talks, he has tried to show such a commitment.

He also indicated support for the industry through these other actions:

• Although the United States refuses to exempt textiles from the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the special trade representative, Robert Strauss, is making less generous textile tariff-cutting offers, a U.S. trade official reports.

• In separate negotiations, the United States is demanding an end to restraints such as European "rules of origin" and discriminatory licensing practices by some advanced nations of the Third World that inhibit U.S. textile exports.

• New bilateral export restraint agreements have been signed covering 80 percent of all imports from low-cost suppliers. The government has started a pilot program to improve productivity in the men's tailored-clothing field and is speeding proposals for a similar program in the women's apparel industry.

• An export promotion program has been started for the entire textile and apparel complex. A big question is whether the textile industry will continue to press for textile and apparel tariff exemptions in the new Congress. A blow to the Geneva talks was dealt by the failure of Congress in the last session to pass an extension of the countervailing duty waiver, which this country's trading partners consider essential for agreement on a new round of trade liberalization. The administration has promised to seek extension of the waiver at the earliest possible moment in the new Congress. But some members have already mentioned the possibility of tacking on a textile tariff exemption to the waiver legislation, something the administration would like to avoid.

EEC Refineries Need Further Cuts In Capacity

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — The need for further reduction in the crude-oil refining capacity in the European Economic Community is being emphasized in an analysis of EEC refinery runs that shows balanced supply and demand in 1978 but hints at new surpluses in 1979.

In a summary of the analysis published today, the EEC Commission emphasized that the refinery surpluses remain a serious problem in the community. The commission said its analysis will be submitted to the EEC member states together with a recommendation to cut out about 70 million tons of refining capacity.

Since the beginning of 1977, about 61 million tons of EEC oil-refining capacity already have been taken out of service, commission figures showed. Energy experts said for the community as a whole, the 1978 refinery throughput is expected to be near 537 million tons, little over 1 percent up from 531 million tons in 1977.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Exxon's Atlantic Well a Dry Hole

The much talked about wildcat well drilled by Exxon USA in the Baltimore Canyon area, offshore New Jersey turned out to be a dry hole. The Exxon Corp. unit reported that testing of the company's first well in the area had been completed and that several zones tested below 12,000 feet yielded "formation water" without any significant indications of hydrocarbons. The wildcat, the fourth dry hole to be confirmed in the Atlantic exploration effort, was the first well to be started in the Baltimore Canyon. Early but incorrect reports that it had found a new oil field touched off a rally in the dollar shortly after drilling had begun last March.

Bankers See Guides Hurting Profits

The American Bankers Association says the government's proposed profit-margin standard would force many banks to earn below-normal profits. The proposed profit margin standard requires affected companies to hold their margin to no more than their average margin in the best two years for 1975 through 1977. The association says "many banks had low earnings during the 1975-1977 period as a result of large provisions for loan losses and an above-average volume of non-performing loans."

Chrysler-Europe Expects Loss in '78

The British, French and Spanish units of Chrysler-Europe acquired by Peugeot-Citroen are expected to

post a loss of about \$22 million this year, according to a company report. It says Chrysler-France is expected to face the largest loss this year, in part because of the launching costs of the Horizon. Chrysler-U.K. is likely to repeat the loss of nearly \$12 million registered last year, while Chrysler-España should post profits similar to the nearly \$10 million reported in 1977. The report maintains that in the longer-term, there is no reason why these new affiliates should not achieve better results and progressively match those of Peugeot and Citroen. Meanwhile, Chrysler-U.K. says it and Lotus cars have signed a contract to jointly produce a high-performance version of the Chrysler Sunbeam. The contract calls for production of more than 4,000 cars with a 2.2-liter engine which will go on sale in Britain and elsewhere in Europe during 1979.

Drug Makers Sue U.S. on Price List

Major U.S. drug manufacturers have filed suit to block the government from encouraging doctors and pharmacists to fill prescriptions with cheaper, generic equivalents of brand-name drugs. The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association charged that publication of a guide of wholesale drug prices and a list of supposedly equivalent drugs would mislead the public, physicians and pharmacists. They also allege that the government has been engaged in an "overall program of officially favoring, fostering and assisting manufacturers of cheaply priced, lower-quality imitative drug products, to the detriment of competing firms that carry the burden of research and development of innovative therapeutic drug entities."

News Analysis

Danish Pig Farmers and U.S. Tariffs

By Murray Seeger

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 7 — Squaring in the middle of the major current trade dispute between the United States and the Common Market over countervailing duties are a few thousand Danish pig farmers and meat packers.

The issue threatens Danish jobs and incomes. It also is a major threat to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations in Geneva. Under the U.S. Trade Act enacted in 1974, the Treasury Department after Jan. 3 is required to collect extra tariffs on a list of imported products determined to be subsidized by the exporting countries. Number one item on the list is canned ham from Denmark.

"This is very difficult for the people of Denmark to understand," Kjeld Ejler, director of the Danish Agricultural Council, said this week in an interview. "Here we are a country with a history of close relations with the United States and a fellow member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization facing these extra duties while our chief competitors from Eastern Europe face no such threat."

The United States absorbs 40 percent of Danish meat exports, by value, represented mostly by 11-to-21-pound cans of ham which are used primarily to produce slices of luncheon meat sold in supermarkets and restaurants. Danish ham is a premium product sold at prices 10 or 15 percent higher than the next biggest ham imports from Poland and 20 or 25 percent above U.S.-produced ham and the number three import source, Yugoslavia.

When the extra duties go into force, an extra 8 percent will be added to the price for Danish ham because that is the amount of subsidy which Washington estimates Danish farmers receive from the European Economic Community. While in the entire scheme of America's foreign trade canned ham is a small item, for little Denmark it is a vital income-producing export. Denmark this year will sell to the United States goods worth more than \$600 million dollars, of which canned ham has a total value of \$170 million.

"We can quite take the 8 percent out of our cost or add it to the selling price," Boerge Kjeldsen, director of the Danish Meat Canners Association, said. "We are afraid we could not regain the American market once we lost it."

Half of Farm Income — Two-thirds of Danish farmers, 85,000 out of a country of 4 million population, raise hogs. Half of farm incomes come from the sale of pork. Convinced they could not absorb the higher potential costs for selling to the U.S. market next year, Danish meat packers recently posted notices in their plants that workers could expect to lose jobs tied to exports.

"We are putting our coats on for the storm but we still hope it won't break," a spokesman for Jaka, a major exporter said. Plumrose, another major seller, gave notice to 180 of 460 workers in the export department under a government rule requiring employers to give advance notice for such dismissals. The same notices were withdrawn a few days ago after Danish government officials told the dozen exporting firms that chances were good that the extra duty issue would be solved by the trade negotiations in Geneva.

"We are all interested in a positive result from the MTN," foreign minister Hennig Christensen said. "A failure in the talks would mean a return to protectionism. Denmark has benefited from every world trade agreement. A successful MTN would give our economy a solid foundation for new growth."

However, in its closing days, Congress failed to extend the Treasury's authority to waive the countervailing duties before it closed, thus jeopardizing the trade talks in Geneva. Despite assurances from the Carter administration that it will ask the new Congress to extend the duty waiver when it convenes next year, the Common Market, prodded by France, says it will not conclude a trade accord under the threat of U.S. penalty duties.

Denmark has a particularly large stake in the trade talks since more than half of its total gross national product is devoted to exports and imports. With one of the highest standards of living in the world, Denmark can expect a pickup in economic activity when it is better able to sell products overseas. The country is suffering from persistently high rates of unemployment and inflation. The Danish balance of payments will be in deficit this year by about \$2.8 billion, an improvement over recent years.

The country will have a deficit in 1978, according to the Danish government. The deficit is expected to be about \$2.8 billion, an improvement over recent years. The deficit is expected to be about \$2.8 billion, an improvement over recent years.

Monroe Auto Equipment Company has named Edward P. Ingersoll as Managing Director of Monroe International, S.A. Mr. Ingersoll, formerly General Manager of Monroe's Spanish subsidiary, is located in Brussels.

Business Spending to Rise Slightly

U.S. Producer Prices Up 0.8%

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP-DJ) — U.S. producer prices for finished goods rose a seasonally adjusted 0.8 percent in November, equivalent to a 9.6 percent annual rate, the Labor Department reported.

The November increase follows two months of 0.9-percent rises equivalent to a 10.8-percent annual rate on a seasonally adjusted basis. Food prices at the finished-goods level rose an adjusted 0.6 percent following two months of 1.7-percent increases. The price of finished goods other than foods rose 0.8 percent following two months of adjusted 0.6-percent increases.

Producer prices for finished capital equipment rose an adjusted 1 percent last month, the steepest rise since October 1977 when prices rose 1.3 percent. The capital equipment price rise follows two months of 0.6-percent boosts.

The prices for finished consumer goods climbed an adjusted 0.7 percent in November compared to a 1.1 percent increase in October and a 0.9-percent rise in September. The producer prices of durable consumer goods increased 0.5 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis last month following no increase in October and a 0.4-percent rise in September.

Finished consumer non-durable goods excluding foods rose an adjusted 0.9 percent in November following a 1.1-percent boost in October and a 0.6-percent rise in September.

Up 8.7% in Year

Before seasonal adjustment the price index for finished goods increased 8.7 percent to 200.6 percent of the 1967 average, up 8.7 percent from a year earlier.

Producer prices of intermediate goods — which have been partly processed but need further work before becoming finished goods — rose 0.7 percent last month on an adjusted basis following a 1.2-percent October rise and a 0.7-percent September increase. Intermediate food prices declined 0.3 percent after an adjusted 2.8-percent increase in October and a 2.2-percent rise in September. Non-food intermediate goods rose 0.8 percent following a 1.1-percent rise in October and a 0.6-percent rise in September.

The producer price for crude goods increased 1.5 percent on an adjusted basis in November following a 3-percent rise in October and a 1.6-percent rise in September. Crude foods and feeds registered a

1.3-percent price rise in November following an adjusted 3.6-percent rise in October and a 1.9-percent rise in September. Non-food crude prices increased 1.8 percent last month following a 2.1-percent increase in October and a 1-percent rise in September.

Spending Estimates

The Commerce Department reported today that business spending plans for the first half of 1979 show a slight increase after adjustment for inflation from spending plans for the second half of this year.

The department earlier today

had estimated that there would be a decrease of about 0.5 percentage point in spending adjusted for inflation. But later, the department said that upon recalculating the data there will be a slight increase — about 0.4 percentage point — in plans for real spending during the first half of 1979 compared with this year's second half.

The department said in its latest survey of capital spending plans that planned spending in the first half of 1979 is expected to be at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$165.6 billion, up 4.6 percent from actual planned spending for the second half of this year.

Big Board Prices Drop; Money Supply Declines

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (HTT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished lower in light trading today as investors showed nervousness ahead of the weekly money supply reports and disappointment in the wholesale price figures.

After the close the Federal Reserve said the M-1 basic money supply for the week ended Nov. 29 fell \$700 million to \$358.6 billion. M-1 Plus fell \$1.4 billion to \$582.6 billion and M-2 fell \$1 to \$869.1 billion.

The Fed also said consumer credit expanded a seasonally adjusted \$3.12 billion in October after increasing a revised \$3.68 billion in September. It said it made major revisions in its consumer credit report. It had previously reported that consumer credit expanded \$3.28 billion in September.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.81 points to 816.09 and declines led advances 815 to 586. Volume fell to around 21.17 million shares from yesterday's 29.68 million.

Consolidated Foods said it has concluded its cash tender offer for any and all shares of Hanes Corp. and has acquired or has agreements to purchase about 75 percent of the outstanding stock. Consolidated was paying \$61 a share for the Hanes stock.

The controversial bid by United Technologies to take over Carrier Corp., the giant air conditioning firm, is deadlocked in litigation un-

til a Dec. 14 federal appeals court hearing. The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday temporarily blocked United from actually purchasing any of the tendered stock that would give it control of Carrier.

Sperry Rand said it signed a letter of intent to sell its Sperry Remington consumer products operations to a new company to be formed by Victor Kim. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

Cargill Inc. said it will proceed to accept shares of MBPXL Inc. at \$27 a share in pursuance of its offer to raise its stake in the Wichita beef producer from 22 to 26.5 percent. Cargill is permitted to accept the tendered shares but not to vote them or to sell any of its other MBPXL shares pending disposition of litigation growing out of an attempt by Conagra Inc. to effect a merger with MBPXL. Conagra gained 1/4 to 2 1/4 and MBPXL added 1/4 to 2 1/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 0.45 point to 151.49.

In Chicago, wheat and oats were irregularly higher, corn higher and soybeans substantially higher on the Board of Trade.

At the close, soybeans were 4 to 8 1/2 cents higher, January \$6.87 a bushel; wheat was 1/4 to 3/4 cents higher, December \$3.64 1/4; corn was 1 to 1 1/4 cents higher, December \$2.24, and oats were 2 to 4 1/2 cents higher, December \$1.33.

China Buys U.S. Grain

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, Dec. 7 — A senior Chinese official said China intends to buy six million tons of U.S. grain in 1979 and at least five million tons in each of the next three years.

Keng Piao, a Chinese politburo member with special responsibility for foreign affairs, made the statement at a meeting with a delegation of visiting U.S. senators. It was the most specific disclosure of Chinese grain-buying intentions since recent trips to China by U.S. officials, including Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

In other Chinese developments, Peking and Sweden have signed an agreement on industrial, scientific and technological cooperation that opens the door to a vast increase in trade — currently at low level — between the two countries.

China has also asked two Japanese companies for help in modernizing lead and zinc refineries, company officials said today. China made the request when Mitsubishi Metal Corp., a major non-ferrous metal ore refiner, and Nichimen Co., a leading trading house, sent a joint mission to Peking last month November, a Mitsubishi spokesman said.

NV Koninklijke Nederlandse Glasfabriek Fokker also said the Chinese government is interested in producing Fokker F-28 Fellowship under license. The Chinese asked about a license during the visit of a delegation here a few weeks ago.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain			
Barclays Bank			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	113.50	103.70	
Profits	N.A.	N.A.	
Per Share	122.40	113.30	
Dividend	N.A.	N.A.	

General Electric			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,180	1,100	
Profits	162.90	14.80	
Per Share	1.18	0.15	

Lyons (J.)			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	382.00	365.00	
Profits	9.00	6.40	
Per Share	0.90	0.64	

Netherlands			
Boschmann-Tetterode			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	1,267	1,127	
Profits	24.20	22.70	
Per Share	6.62	6.18	

Switzerland			
Kreditbank			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	2,303	1,830	
Profits	2.30	1.83	
Per Share	2.30	1.83	

U.S.			
International Harvester			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	2,080	1,710	
Profits	73.03	75.43	
Per Share	2.41	2.56	
Dividend	0.19	0.19	
Revenue	6,660	5,970	
Profits	186.68	202.78	
Per Share	6.14	6.88	

Tesoro Petroleum			
Year	1977	1978	
Revenue	329.40	302.80	
Profits	2.50	28.57	
Per Share	0.19	2.86	
Dividend	0.19	0.19	
Revenue	1,300	1,200	
Profits	21.62	67.74	
Per Share	1.75	5.65	



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and bank notes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Geographically, too, we work mainly in areas where we have something special to offer. This includes the U.S.A. (our U.S. affiliate, Republic National Bank of New York, is now one of America's 50 largest banks). It also includes a number of

countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

What's more, we keep our back-office systems running abreast of our business. You may not notice this directly, but it shows up in quicker decisions and fewer errors.

Serving our clients well has helped us grow uncommonly fast. Today, we're big enough to provide most of the sophisticated facilities of the international banking giants — but lean enough not to keep you waiting for decisions.

As part of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, we're ready to serve you in most of the world's financial centers.

TDB Holding Group: US\$4.8 billion in assets; US\$457.8 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30th June, 1978.

Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Tokyo.

Trade Development Bank

Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., located at 20, Place Vendôme, Paris, offers clients a full range of international banking services.

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DEC. 7, 1978

(In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Dec. 7	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHARE—75, 76, 77	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE.....	Petrol	993 - 300	538	539 - 526	7	3.3	83.00 - 55.63c - 82.00	14,774	Capital increase: one free share for 5 old ones, valid as of Jan. 1, 1978.
BOUYGUES.....	Construct.	930 - 322.10	789	779 - 762	9	3.5	25.92 - 30.34c - 83.50c	600	Group 3rd quarter '78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 987.09 MF vs. 805 MF (+22.6%).
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.....	Glass food	690 - 311.60	580	580 - 562	29	4.7	24.39 - 20.12c - 20.10c	2,332	As of Sept. 30, group consol. turnover = 10,790 MF vs. 9,618 MF (+12.2%).
CHARGEURS REUNIS.....	Shipping Air transp.	214.90 - 125	183.50	185 - 182.50	12	6.4	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subs. UTA 9 months '78 sales = 2,088 MF (+17.7% vs. 9 months '77).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.....	Public works	134.20 - 80	126	127 - 123.10	9	6.3	18.02 - 24.40c - 14.30c	1,672	Activity up abroad (Africa, Mid and Far East) and 1979 looks further promising.
CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE.....	Bank	144.20 - 98.10	131.80	129.80 - 126.10	10	6.1	15.85 - 14.08c - 13.30	5,768	CGI lead manager of Int'l consortium in extra \$130ml. credit for Brazil power plant.
CREDIT INDUSTRI. & COMM.....	Bank	133 - 74	124.80	125 - 123	14	5.6	10.84 - 8.74 - 9.00	4,528	New SICAV in French securities (FRANCO) to be offered public by CIC group as of Sept. 2.
CREUSOT-LOIRE.....	Heavy Ind	103.30 - 48.60	65.50	65.10 - 61	—	—	9.62 - 5.56c - —	3,684	Company's first 9 months '78 turnover (ex. taxes) = 4,298 MF (+3.3% vs. '77).
EURAFRANCE.....	Holding	370 - 142	341	339.80 - 333.10	5	3.4	35.50c 54.30c - 69.50c	2,193	77-78 net operating income p. sh. = 20.4F. vs. 15.7 F. Net div. 15F. vs. 11.71 F.
FERODO S.A.F.....	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	462	468 - 461	12	4.5	29.27 - 73.01c - 38.20	1,374	Ferodo acquires Soma Europe Transmissions (Saint-Etienne).
IMETAL.....	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	57.20	56.30 - 54.90	6	6.6	2.44 - 21.51c - 10.32	7,944	Copperweld (USA) 1st sem. '78 turnover = \$212.8 MIL vs. \$171.2 MIL in '77 (+24%).
MOET-HENNESSY.....	Beverag.	614 - 312.10	580	584 - 579	28	1.4	5.71 - 12.71c - 20.80c	3,158	First 9 months consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 1,293 MF (+2.6% vs. '77).
NORD (Compagnie du).....	Holding	38.50 - 15	27.30	27.40 - 27	—	5.5	0.29 - 1.72 - -2.15	13,284	Banque Rothschild-Cie. du Nord merges to be submitted to December 19 meeting.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN.....	Chemum.	110 - 63	82	82.90 - 77.60	15	6.1	6.30 - 6.00c - 5.60	25,491	1st 9 months '78 consol. turnover = 20,393MF (+3.0% of which 52.5% from overseas).
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.....	Holding	535 - 241.10	500	499 - 488	4	2.3	42.79 - 132.77 - 134.45c	9,862	GEPCO, key transport subsidiary acquiring Transports Citroen and STUR.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.).....	Petrol	98 - 51.20	82.50	82 - 79.90	—	7.3	— - — - —	5,450	1978 first semester turnover = 9,176.13 MF vs. 9,278.99 MF (-1.1%).
REDOUTE.....	Mail order	650 - 451	560	565 - 556	12	3.2	45.57 - 47.86c - 48.00c	926	1st 8-month '78-79 group consol. turnover = 2,445 MF vs. 2,057 MF (+17.7%).
RHONE-POULENC.....	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	123.70	124 - 116.50	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40c	18,941	1st semester 1978 consol. turnover = 13,164 MF vs. 12,355 MF in 1977 (+6.4%).
ROBEKO.....	Invest. Comp.	384 - 337.40	343.70	353 - 343.50	—	10.5	(not relevant)	25,300	Rohbaco currently owns 5% share of Robeco. 77-78 as of December 2.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL.....	Ski manuf.	1900 - 1339	1895	1870 - 1845	27	1.2	75.76 - 87.48 - 70.00c	310	1st sem. '78-79 group consol. turnover = 363.77 MF vs. 314.27 MF (+15.79%).

(b) Tax credit not included.

c. Consolidated.

These Bonds have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 of the United States of America and may not be offered or sold in the United States or to nationals or residents thereof.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

SDR 25,000,000

SVERIGES INVESTERINGSBANK

AKTIEBOLAG

(Swedish Investment Bank Limited)

9% Bonds Due 1985

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Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Chase Manhattan Limited

Crédit Lyonnais

Credit Suisse First Boston (Asia) Limited

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Scandinavian Bank Limited

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

8th December, 1978

(Continued on Page 11)

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NYSE Closing Prices December 7

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in % Yld. P/E 100									
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
A revenue of **15% +**

15% and 4
before amortization
(all expenses deducted:
insurance,
administration
maintenance).

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investment is
offered to private
investors:**

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75009 Paris - ☎ : 285 52 14

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For more information, without obligation, please address this to ICCU.

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Address: _____

Phone No.: Home _____ Office _____

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices December 7, 1978

Performance in Canadian funds				High Low Close Change			
All equities except most marketed				High Low Close Change			
4579 AdBibi				\$1794	1859	19	+
4581 BSA Equities				\$1510	1535	25	+
4590 Alcanco E				\$254	254	54	+
4594 Aera Ind A				\$59	64	64	+
4595 Alcanco W				\$1357	1401	44	+
4598 T212 Alta No				\$459	454	459	+
4599 Am Borzaz				\$354	354	354	+
4600 BSA Equities				\$1100	1100	1100	+
4601 BSA Equities				\$17	167	17	+
4602 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
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4700 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4701 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4702 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4703 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4704 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4705 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4706 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4707 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4708 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
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4710 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4711 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
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4714 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
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4795 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4796 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	+
4797 BSA Equities				\$374	374	374	

International

	1978			
	Yard	Prev	High	Low
500	88.78	89.00	100.80	85.60
Ind	110.92	110.92	119.79	94.00
Comp	191.50	191.39	164.60	143.10
Intl	471.50	471.20	533.50	471.40
Small	248.82	248.00	266.00	235.42
Mid	70.74	70.18	82.52	55.45
Energy	123.03	122.29	127.35	78.10
Health	122.40	122.40	166.79	109.19
Technology	448.67	448.28	488.68	364.04
Financial	6,088.37	6,030.92	6,880.37	3,857.91
Commodities	303.50	303.50	342.00	289.50

(a) old

International Bonds 1

[illegible]

7-80	96%	97%
en 81-87	92%	93%
83	100%	101%

Convertible B

184-84	93	93		
24-84	96 1/4	97 1/4	Amexco 4 1/4-87	74
74-86	99	100	Baker 5 1/2-93	102

9-82	94%	95%	Beatrice 64-91	100%
9-83	97%	100%	Beatrice 41-92	100%
10-82	96%	97%	Beacham 64-92	100%
10-83	94%	95%	Boots 64-93	91%
11-82	96	97	Borden 64-91	100%
11-83	97%	98%	Borden 5-92	97%

November 15, 1978, the Board of Directors

man of the Board and Mr. C.P. Lattin, President of Pullman Incorporated. Mr. Lattin has

Casey said that this action is in keeping with his responsibilities as Chief Executive Officer for the future. Mr. Casey also noted that the corporation had achieved the highest earnings per share in the industry and that it appeared to him to be the appropriate time to name his successor, Mr. Latta, as president and chief executive officer. Mr. Latta is the only other officer to Pullman's stock.

Thomas J. Ryan, who was previously president of the company, was named Executive Vice President of Pullman Kellogg.


1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

I THINK WE CAN COME TO A DECISION RIGHT NOW. WE'LL SEND YOU 500 IN ASSORTED COLORS. YES? WHICH COLOR DON'T YOU WANT? HMM... YOU REALIZE THAT MEANS WE'LL HAVE TO REPACKAGE....ADDS TO OUR COST. YES. WELL, LOOK DOWN THE COLUMN THAT SAYS 'BROKEN PACKAGES'. UH-HUH,...TOO HIGH? TELL YOU WHAT, SINCE IT'S A QUANTITY ORDER, I'M WILLING TO SPLIT THE DIFFERENCE OVER THE PRICE ORIGINALLY QUOTED. YES?...OKAY YOU'LL GET ALL THE COLORS. EXCEPT THE BLUE, WELL, WHEN I TALKED TO YOUR MR. PETRIE HE SAID IT WAS ALL RIGHT, OH YES, I TALKED TO HIM. SAID YOU HAVE ENOUGH IN STOCK. ENOUGH TO HOLD YOU FOR AWHILE. SAID TO TELL YOU IF YOU HAD ANY DOUBTS, UH-HUH. OH, OF COURSE, YOU'RE IN A BIND? WE'LL GET THAT ORDER ON A PLANE TONIGHT. RIGHT. THANK YOU.

WE HAVE WORK TO DO!

FETCH TOADY!

FETCH COFFEE!



© BOOTH 1978

**IF IT'S AMERICANS YOU'RE
DEALING WITH...PHONE! THAT'S
THE WAY THEY DO BUSINESS.**

Do you need details...a decision right now...give-and-take?
Then it's the telephone to the U.S.A.
You won't wait hours—or even overnight—for an answer as you
must with other means of communications. Right on the spot you
explore, persuade, explain—and close the sale.
The cost isn't much when you consider the results.



AMEX Closing Prices December 7

		Sales Wed. 8/23/77	
00	+0.45	Total open interest Wed. 46,322, off 943 from	
05	+0.45		
10	+0.45		
15	+0.45		
20	+0.45		
25	+0.45		
30	+0.45		
35	+0.45		
40	+0.45		
45	+0.45		
50	+0.45		
55	+0.45		
60	+0.45		
65	+0.45		
70	+0.45		
75	+0.45		
80	+0.45		
85	+0.45		
90	+0.45		
95	+0.45		
100	+0.45		
105	+0.45		
110	+0.45		
115	+0.45		
120	+0.45		
125	+0.45		
130	+0.45		
135	+0.45		
140	+0.45		
145	+0.45		
150	+0.45		
155	+0.45		
160	+0.45		
165	+0.45		
170	+0.45		
175	+0.45		
180	+0.45		
185	+0.45		
190	+0.45		
195	+0.45		
200	+0.45		
205	+0.45		
210	+0.45		
215	+0.45		
220	+0.45		
225	+0.45		
230	+0.45		
235	+0.45		
240	+0.45		
245	+0.45		
250	+0.45		
255	+0.45		
260	+0.45		
265	+0.45		
270	+0.45		
275	+0.45		
280	+0.45		
285	+0.45		
290	+0.45		
295	+0.45		
300	+0.45		
305	+0.45		
310	+0.45		
315	+0.45		
320	+0.45		
325	+0.45		
330	+0.45		
335	+0.45		
340	+0.45		
345	+0.45		
350	+0.45		
355	+0.45		
360	+0.45		
365	+0.45		
370	+0.45		
375	+0.45		
380	+0.45		
385	+0.45		
390	+0.45		
395	+0.45		
400	+0.45		
405	+0.45		
410	+0.45		
415	+0.45		
420	+0.45		
425	+0.45		
430	+0.45		
435	+0.45		
440	+0.45		
445	+0.45		
450	+0.45		
455	+0.45		
460	+0.45		
465	+0.45		
470	+0.45		
475	+0.45		
480	+0.45		
485	+0.45		
490	+0.45		
495	+0.45		
500	+0.45		
505	+0.45		
510	+0.45		
515	+0.45		
520	+0.45		
525	+0.45		
530	+0.45		
535	+0.45		
540	+0.45		
545	+0.45		
550	+0.45		
555	+0.45		
560	+0.45		
565	+0.45		
570	+0.45		
575	+0.45		
580	+0.45		
585	+0.45		
590	+0.45		

Total open interest Wed. 131,461, off 497 from Tues.		FUTURES (March 24 '87)	
Jan	206.00-207.20	205.40	206.80
Mar	200.90-201.50	199.50	201.30
May	201.00-201.28	199.30	201.00
Jul	200.80-201.30	199.00	201.00

.40 +2.80				Sep	199.50	200.00	198.50	200.00 +
.00 +3.30	Jan	6.81	6.89	6.79½	6.87			195.70
.10 +3.50	Mar	6.99	7.02	6.91½	7.00			
.30 +3.80	May	7.01	7.07	6.99½	7.04½			
.50 +3.90	Jul	7.04	7.10½	7.03	7.09¼			Sales: Wed.

Aug	7.00½	7.02½	6.97	7.02	+ .05
Sep	6.76	6.79	6.75	6.77	+ .04
Nov	6.60½	6.66	6.60½	6.65	+ .05½
Jan	.	.	.	6.72½	+ .06

Total open interest Wed. 4,998, unchanged from Tues.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS

Sales Wed.: 30,605		57 million; pts. of 100 pct.	
Dec	91.03	91.04	91.02
Mar	90.77	90.77	90.71
Jun	90.69	90.69	90.65

[illegible]

+7.00	Mar	192.00	194.20	192.20	192.00	+4.00
+7.40	May	189.50	192.00	188.50	191.70	+3.20
+7.40	Jul	188.90	191.00	188.50	190.90	+2.90
+7.40	Aug	188.00	189.20	187.50	189.20	+2.70

Est. sales: 2,554; sales Wed. 2: 1,000

Total open interest Wed. 54,107, up 471

10	+7.40	Sep	185.90	187.50	185.90	187.50	+2.00	Tues.
		Oct	183.00	184.50	182.50	184.50	+2.00	
Wed. 1/24.		Dec	182.00	183.50	182.00	183.50	+1.70	GNMA
		Jan				182.70	+1.20	(1 pcd—\$100,000 prin.; pfs. & 32nds of

53 from	Sales Wed. 12,410.	pcf.)	89-14	89-15	89-17	89-11
		Dec	89-20	89-23	89-16	89-18
Total open interest Wed. 62,472, off 256 from		Mar	89-29	89-30	89-24	89-26
Tues.		Jun	90-01	90-05	90-08	90-09
		Sep				

SOYBEAN OIL									
50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs									
Dec	24.65	24.85	24.45	24.82	+	.19			
Jan	24.65	24.85	24.48	24.82	+	.20			

Mar	24.55	24.85	24.45	24.80	+ 27	Dec	89-22	89-22	89-20	89-21
May	24.45	24.70	24.40	24.67	+ 29	Mar	89-17	89-18	89-17	89-17
Jul	24.35	24.60	24.30	24.53	+ 33	Jun	89-13	89-14	89-13	89-14
Aug	24.20	24.50	24.20	24.43	+ 33					
Nov	23.85	24.10	23.85	24.05	+ 36					

Sales: West, 3,846 containers

Oct	23.65	23.90	23.65	23.65	+ .25
Dec				23.25	— .08
Jan				23.70	— .08

Total open interest Wed. 67,488, up 100 Tues.

IMM Futures
December 7, 1978

OATS					SWISS FRANC			
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.29 1/4	1.33 1/2	1.29 1/4	1.33 1/2	0.5890	0.5900	0.5860	0.5870
Mar	1.32	1.44 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.44 1/2	0.6045	0.6060	0.6027	0.6047
May	1.30 1/2	1.41	1.40	1.41 1/2	0.6045	0.6060	0.6027	0.6047

77 1/2	18 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.52	1.59	1.57 1/2	+ .02 1/2
12 1/2	13 1/2	1.53 1/2	1.55	1.57	1.55 1/2	+ .02
29	29	1.57 1/2	1.59	1.57 1/2	1.59	+ .01 1/2

Sales Wed. 333.

GUILDER					
Dec	NT	NT	NT	NT	0.000

2 3/4	2 3/4	Total open interest Wed. 6,175, off 148 from Tues.		Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.095
1 1/4	1 1/4			FRENCH FRANC				
0 3/4	1 3/4			Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.220
2 1/4	2 3/4	LIVE BEEF CATTLE		Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.220
2 3/4	2 3/4							

4% 5	40,000 lbs.; cent per lb.					June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	9.289	
5% 6 1/2	Dec	56.45	57.37	56.40	57.32	+1.00					
5 1/2 6 7 1/2	Jan	57.30	58.05	57.40	58.02	+ .90	YEN				
9 20	Feb	58.40	59.82	58.40	59.77	+1.45	Dec	5050	5056	5000	5046 6
8 1/4 8 1/2	Apr	60.65	61.90	60.65	61.82	+1.12	Mar	5193	5193	5135	5174

25%	Jun	62.70	63.47	62.60	63.42	+ 30	June	5299	5299	5262	5276 b
7 1/2%	Aug	62.15	62.95	62.05	62.90	+ 75	Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5293 c
3 1/4%	Oct	61.80	62.70	61.80	62.55	+ 75	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5215 a
8 1/4%	Dec	63.00	63.70	63.00	63.70	+ 55	Initial 8.00 omitted				
3 1/2%	Jan	63.70	64.70	63.70	64.70	+ 20					

2%	4%
3%	2%
4½%	27½%
1¼%	31¾%
8½%	9%

Feb 63.45 64.05 63.40 63.90 + .25

Est. sales: 25,614; sales Wed., 26,937.

Total areas indicated Wed. 60,077, all 316 tons

STERLING				
Dec	1.9320	1.9335	1.9485	1.9535
Mar	1.9390	1.9425	1.9365	1.9405 b
June	1.9315	1.9325	1.9270	1.9280 b

[illegible]

17%	Jan	75.55	76.72	75.55	76.67	+ .70
24%	Mar	74.90	76.00	74.90	75.95	+1.00
24%	Apr	74.90	75.95	74.90	75.90	+1.05
23%	May	74.65	75.60	74.65	75.47	
6%	Aug	74.65	75.60	74.65	75.47	

Year	Month	Price	Change	Year	Month	Price	Change				
1972	Aug	73.00	76.00	75.00	75.95	+ .78	Mar	0.5300	0.5300	0.5300	0.5300
1973	Sep	74.90	75.80	74.90	75.60	+ .70	June	0.5420	0.5420	0.5420	0.5420
1974	Oct	75.00	75.70	74.90	75.70	+ .80	Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5500
1975	Nov	76.00	76.60	75.90	76.60	+ .90	Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5600

Est. sales: 2,219; sales Wed. 2,649.
Total open interest Wed. 22,722, up 415 from Tues.

LIVE HOGS		38,000 lbs., cents per lb.				
Dec	52.90	53.10	52.35	52.67	-	25
Feb	53.10	53.45	52.85	53.57	+	52

	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	
14%	46.10	46.50	46.25	46.00	45.75	45.50	45.25	AMC
15%	46.60	47.00	46.75	46.50	46.25	46.00	45.75	Engelst Min
16%	47.10	47.50	47.25	47.00	46.75	46.50	46.25	Norton
17%	47.60	48.00	47.75	47.50	47.25	47.00	46.75	PerCo
18%	48.10	48.50	48.25	48.00	47.75	47.50	47.25	Part E
19%	48.60	49.00	48.75	48.50	48.25	48.00	47.75	San Jose
20%	49.10	49.50	49.25	49.00	48.75	48.50	48.25	
21%	49.60	50.00	49.75	49.50	49.25	49.00	48.75	
22%	50.10	50.50	50.25	50.00	49.75	49.50	49.25	
23%	50.60	51.00	50.75	50.50	50.25	50.00	49.75	
24%	51.10	51.50	51.25	51.00	50.75	50.50	50.25	
25%	51.60	52.00	51.75	51.50	51.25	51.00	50.75	
26%	52.10	52.50	52.25	52.00	51.75	51.50	51.25	
27%	52.60	53.00	52.75	52.50	52.25	52.00	51.75	
28%	53.10	53.50	53.25	53.00	52.75	52.50	52.25	
29%	53.60	54.00	53.75	53.50	53.25	53.00	52.75	
30%	54.10	54.50	54.25	54.00	53.75	53.50	53.25	

15%	Oct	47.20	47.70	47.20	47.30	+ .10	CessnaAir	MCAInc	VescoInc
14%	Nov	47.20	47.70	47.20	47.30	+ .10			WoodCo
13%	Dec	47.71	47.95	47.30	47.30	+ .40			
12%	Jan				47.35	+ .47			
11%	Feb								

Est. prices: 4,400; prices: West 7,720

NEW LOWS—29

PA	9/2		Aliso P	DUQ 4.35P	Min
PA	7/2	Total open interest Wed. 22,134 off 4 from	ApPw 7.40P	Fluor Corp	OHed
PA	7	Tues.	BaNGE p/B	GHRs p/A	PaPL
PA	4		Benef 4.30P	Hanna Mng	Phil
PA	4		BudCo p/B	Ind/Mch 12P	Shor

PORK BELLIES		Carrier wd		Ing Rand		Telcont	
36.000 lbs.; cents per lb.		Celan p1A		Ing Rand pf		Telcont	
		Chrysler		InstT&T p1O		Telcont	
		ContCorp pf		LTVCo wi		Telcont	
Feb	64.30 67.10 65.60 65.75 — 1.10						
Mar	65.40 66.30 64.85 64.90 — .90						

092 2192	MDV	65.45	66.30	65.05	65.07	- 78	CURTISVILLE A.	MORRIS RD
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Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809-826.

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مکتبہ اسلامیہ لاہور

Sales figures are unofficial
Q—New Year's low.—**A—New Year's high.**
 • Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual distributions based on the last quarterly semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or so many not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
Q—Above extra or extras.—**A—Annual rate plus stock dividend**
Q—Liquidating dividend.—**A—Declared or paid in preceding months.**—**I—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split.**—**II.** Paid in preceding 12 months, but no action taken at last dividend meeting. —**III—Declared or paid in an occurrence or mature issue with dividends in arrears.**—**IV—New issue.**—**V—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend.**—**VI.** Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value as dividend or ex-distribution date.
Q—Ex-dividend or ex-rights.—**A—Ex-dividend and stock in full.**
Q—Sales in full.
old—Called. **wd—When distributed.** **w—When issued.** **ww—With warrants.** **ww—Without warrants.** **xds—Ex-distribution.**
v= in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies

(Continued from Page 15)

The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising.

Under New Rules, World Cup Skiers To Begin...Finally

By Samuel Abt

SCHLADMING, Austria, Dec. 7 (UPI) — A week late, the World Cup skiing season opens this weekend full of uncertainties, not the least of which was where to find enough snow to begin.

Reflecting weather conditions in Europe's mountains, the French resort of Val d'Isere was forced to cancel its traditional season-opening competition for men and women. "Holding a ski meet without snow poses a delicate problem," one French newspaper explained.

Instead the women will begin with a giant slalom Saturday in Piancavallo, Italy, and the men with a giant slalom Sunday and a downhill Sunday, both in this cold valley in southwest Austria.

The results of both men's races will be tabulated in a paper race for additional points in the combined, a discarded competition now rehabilitated by the World Cup's supervisory committee in yet another annual change in the scoring rules.

The usual public reason is being given for the change: the need to encourage and develop the all-around skier.

Less openly stated is a general dissatisfaction with Ingemar Stenmark's domination of the circuit for the last three seasons, including his blitzkrieg last year. He won the first three slaloms and first three giant slaloms then, accumulating the maximum number of points and effectively ending the three-and-a-half month season barely a month after it began.

When Stenmark was through, on Jan. 9, interest in the World Cup fell off among reporters, spectators and even competing skiers.

This was acknowledged by Karl Kahr, the coach of the Austrian men's team and resident of Schlading. "If the committee hadn't thought up something new, the World Cup would have been doomed," he said. "The cup probably won't be decided now until the last few races and the Alpine ski scene won't be bored by January."

The committee is not so frank, preferring to insist that its interest lies in reviving the all-around skier, one who wins in the downhill as well as the slalom and giant slalom. Not in this decade has a pure downhiller been overall champion, as the slalom specialists have dominated, starting with Gustavo Thoeni in 1971-73, Piero Gros in 1974, Thoeni again in 1975 and Stenmark since.

Twice as Many Chances The reason is simple enough since a slalom specialist has twice as many opportunities to win points as does a downhill racer.

Thus, reasons the World Cup committee, a skier competing in all three events has more chances than a slalom specialist. The committee enjoys remembering the days when Jean-Claude Killy and Karl Schranz triumphed in all three events.

What the committee enjoys forgetting is that when Killy won the title in the circuit's first season in 1967, there were 17 men's races. This season there will be 36, including four combined, in eight countries on three continents before the final race March 20.

Skiers like Stenmark object that there is simply not enough time in the season to practice all three events. A perfectionist, Stenmark means that there is not



Ingemar Stenmark: Will the new scoring rules stop him?

enough time to practice sufficiently to win all three events.

For those less-driven to win each time out, the World Cup committee has devised a complex scoring system.

First, the combined has been restored after a year's absence. There will be four of these tabulations, with the best three results counting in a racer's overall total.

Second, the last three races of the season in each discipline will award points to the first 25 finishers instead of the usual first 10.

3 Weighted Races

The traditional scoring awards 25 points for first place, 20 points for second, 15 for third, 11 for fourth, 8 for fifth, 6 for sixth, 4 for seventh, 3 for eighth, 2 for ninth and 1 for tenth. For the last three races, first place will be worth 25 points, second place 24, third place 23 all the way down the line to one point for 25th place.

The object is to entice a slalom specialist, for example, into the final three downhills in hopes of

collecting extra points. Even a finish in 15th place will yield 11 points, where earlier in the season there were none.

If the slalom specialist has also managed to collect points in the combined — where scoring is in the traditional first place through 10th place — he might put these together with some middling results in the slalom and giant slalom and surpass a Stenmark, who is limited to 150 points by his refusal to compete in the downhill.

So the thinking goes. Since nobody doubts that it might work out this way, unaccompanied bodies were courting the downhill slope today for time trials.

Among them were Klaus Heidegger of Austria, Phil Mahre of the United States and Gros of Italy, none of whom had previously been known to own downhill skis. They finished second, third and fourth last season in the slalom, behind Stenmark.

Thoeni Drills Downhill

Also out practicing today were Thoeni of Italy, Andreas Wenzel of Lichtenstein, Peter Luescher of

Switzerland and Leonhard Stock of Austria, all primarily slalom specialists who have dabbled in the downhill to win points in combined events of previous years.

Wenzel, for example, finished 13th in the downhill at the World Championships this year in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, good enough to give him the gold medal in the combined.

Thoeni, for another example, was a consistent finisher on the fringes of the first 10 in the downhill during his reign as champion. The group's times today ranged from excellent — Stock finished ninth overall as Ken Read of Canada, a downhill expert, finished fastest — to dreadful — Heidegger was nearly last in the 78-man field.

While they were out honing up, Stenmark was far from the course, holding a press conference in Sweden at his hotel. According to those conversant with the language, he said that he is in fine condition, eager for the season to begin and confident. He added that he is not even considering entering a downhill race.

Quebec Inquiry Revealing Graft, Incompetence in 1976 Games Plan

By Kenneth Reich

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 — A de-escalated account of inept management by Mayor Jean Drapeau of Montreal, failure of cost-control and accounting procedures, poor planning and alleged outright corruption is emerging in a months-long official inquiry into the \$1-billion deficit at the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

The Quebec provincial government, under inquiry, under the direction of Albert Malouf, a superior Court justice, began Sept. 5 and is expected to last until June. Malouf has a budget of \$2.8 million and a staff of 35 persons.

Although Malouf has tended to go easy on such star witnesses as Drapeau, who testified for four days, and has not yet pressed for needed confidential government material, a picture of what led to the mammoth cost overrun at the Montreal games is emerging.

While the official inquiry proceeds, with three days of public hearings a week, some Montreal newspapers have been conducting their own investigations of possible corruption in the awarding of Olympics contracts.

Testimony so far makes it apparent that Drapeau, who has been mayor of Montreal for all but a three-year period since 1954, for all intents and purposes made himself the project manager of the Montreal Olympics for nearly five years, until, just two years before the Games, it was evident that things were going badly.

The results of the period of Drapeau control were that plans for needed Olympic facilities did not go forward rapidly enough, people of questioned competence were put in charge of key preparatory phases and later had to be relieved, there was little or no real accountability, and by the time it was generally realized that costs were mounting to prohibitively high levels it was too late to do much about it.

An official Quebec provincial watchdog committee was, according to testimony from its members, almost totally unable to obtain necessary budget and spending information from the mayor's office and from other Montreal authorities.

Fernand Lalonde, who was chairman of the watchdog committee, testified that it was ignored when it demanded the implementation of specific cost-control procedures and finally was reduced to sending a private letter to the city and to Olympic organizers charging that it was being "constantly sabotaged."

By the time the provincial government was forced to take over much of the direction of the Olympic effort, it was too late to avoid the \$1-billion deficit, of which \$800 million has been assumed by Quebec province and \$215 million was left to be paid off by Montreal taxpayers.

The Malouf inquiry has heard many hours of testimony regarding dealings with both the French architect, Roger Taillibert, who has refused to submit to questions, and the Quebec consulting firm of Regis Trudon, which failed to perform its planning assignment and was ultimately relieved of it.

One serious question, so far not satisfactorily resolved by the inquiry, is why Taillibert was working for nearly two years on Olympic plans before Drapeau even announced that he had been hired, and why he never had a formal contract. He is still asking for an additional \$7 million in fees.

MSV Duisburg, launched a home-goal blitz to upset Stuttgart, the French league leader, 4-0, after a goalless first leg in France. West Bromwich came on strong in England to beat Valencia, 2-0, and push out the Spaniards, 3-1, on aggregate.

It was much the same at Manchester City, where the famous AC Milan suffered a 3-0 defeat to exit 3-2 on aggregate while Ajax, the three-time Champions Cup holder, left itself with too much work and failed to halt Honved despite a 2-0 home victory. The Hungarians racked up four goals in the first leg to go through 4-2 on aggregate.

Arsenal and Red Star Belgrade played to a 1-1 draw, with the Yugoslavs posting a 2-1 aggregate victory.

Such subsidiary questions as why Taillibert was provided a permanent \$36,000-a-year suite at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, when he could have been given an apartment instead at far less cost, also have so far not been answered.

In the matter of the Regis Trudon consulting firm, the inquiry has persistently sought to find out why the firm's full \$1.7-million fee was paid even though it never fulfilled its contractual obligations.

On Los Angeles Times

Sharing the Debt

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Dec. 7 (AP) — Organizers of the 1980 Winter Olympics have angrily declared that local residents have already done their fair share toward funding the Games and that someone else will have to handle the multi-million dollar deficit.

"We've contributed \$21 million worth of facilities," said Rev. Bernard Fell, executive director of the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee. "We've contributed our expertise." Since World War II, we've contributed \$17 million toward hosting sports events. He did not give an accounting of that figure.

Fell's comments came in response to a suggestion that Lake Placid-area taxpayers may be required to pay part of the bill through a local bond issue.

Such an idea is anathema to local residents, who finished paying off debts from the 1932 Winter Games only a few years ago. Local Olympic organizers have promised from the start of preparations that the economically deprived area would not be saddled with any debts from these Games.

But the federal government,

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	15	3	3	33	104	70
Atlanta	15	2	3	33	110	67
NY Rangers	12	4	4	28	90	73
Philadelphia	12	4	4	28	90	73

SMITHSONIAN DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	11	7	2	24	85	71
Chicago	9	9	3	21	83	83
St. Louis	6	17	4	16	54	128
Colorado	4	18	3	11	53	124

WALLS CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	17	3	2	36	107	68
Los Angeles	12	8	2	26	77	79
Pittsburgh	9	12	4	22	93	97
Washington	6	17	4	16	78	98

ADAMS CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	16	4	2	34	108	74
Toronto	12	11	4	28	92	89
Buffalo	8	16	4	20	88	91
Minnesota	8	14	2	18	68	89

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers 7, St. Louis 4	Montreal 2, Detroit 2
Philadelphia 6, Toronto 4	Minnesota 4, Los Angeles 0
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 6	Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 0
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 0	St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 6

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Islanders 4, Philadelphia 0	Philadelphia 4, NY Islanders 0
NY Islanders 4, Philadelphia 0	Philadelphia 4, NY Islanders 0
NY Islanders 4, Philadelphia 0	Philadelphia 4, NY Islanders 0
NY Islanders 4, Philadelphia 0	Philadelphia 4, NY Islanders 0

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Quebec 6, Edmonton 3	Edmonton 3, Quebec 6
Edmonton 3, Quebec 6	Quebec 6, Edmonton 3
Edmonton 3, Quebec 6	Quebec 6, Edmonton 3
Edmonton 3, Quebec 6	Quebec 6, Edmonton 3

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Quebec 6, Edmonton 3	Edmonton 3, Quebec 6
Edmonton 3, Quebec 6	Quebec 6, Edmonton 3
Edmonton 3, Quebec 6	Quebec 6, Edmonton 3
Edmonton 3, Quebec 6	Quebec 6, Edmonton 3

McEnroe to Debut in Singles

U.S. Gears for Davis Cup Final

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT) — There will be national television, a major sponsor and even a touch of history. John McEnroe will make his singles debut for the United States, and John Lloyd will play for Britain while his close friend Chris Evert ponders love of country or man.

The Davis Cup has found new life in the United States. And when the two countries that started the international tennis competition meet tomorrow through Sunday in Palm Springs, Calif., to decide this year's champion, there will be more talk about serve and volley than politics.

It will be the first time that a U.S. team has reached the cup final since 1973. The atmosphere at the Mission Hills Country Club will be considerably more relaxed than the tense situation that confronted the American squad in March during the series against South Africa.

Security was so tight in Nashville, Tenn., that players were brought to the courts with police bodyguards while dogs searched the arena at Vanderbilt University for bombs. With South Africa now removed from all cup matters, at least through 1979, the intriguing question surrounding this weekend's series is how the 19-year-old McEnroe will handle his assignment.

McEnroe has crashed the world's top 10 in singles and doubles and earned more than \$200,000 in less than six months as a professional. In reaching the semifinals at Wimbledon last year and the semifinals at the U.S. Open this year, the curly-haired left-hander from Douglass, N.Y., has shown an ability to lift his game and lower his voice to meet the occasion.

McEnroe teamed successfully with Brian Gottfried for a four-set doubles victory in the 3-2 American zone final triumph over Chile in September.

In selecting McEnroe and the 26-year-old Gottfried for the two singles spots, Tony Trabert, the American captain, bypassed Vitas Gerulaitis and Arthur Ashe, who led the United States to a 3-2 victory over Sweden in the interzone semifinals.

One reason may have been the playing surface at Mission Hills, an asphalt similar to the court surface of the National Tennis Center at Flushing Meadow Park, where the U.S. Open was played. Although McEnroe and Gottfried have shown an adaptability to a variety of surfaces, the true bounce produced on the faster courts should go well with their serve-and-volley tactics.

For a while, the Americans figured that they would be traveling to Australia for the final, renewing a rivalry that once dominated cup competition for decades. But Lloyd and Buster Mottram beat John Alexander and Tony Roche of Australia in opening singles matches of that interzone semifinal, and David Lloyd and Mark Cox took the doubles. Suddenly, Britain was in a Davis Cup final for the first time in 41 years.

The United States defeated Brit-



John McEnroe

ain in the first Davis Cup final in 1900, and the United States also was the opponent in the 1937 final at Wimbledon, which Don Budge, Frank Parker and Gene Mako won. 4-1. But the only similarity between then and now will be the series format and the sterling silver bowl, donated by Dwight Davis. Two singles matches will be played tomorrow, a doubles match on Saturday and the remaining two singles matches on Sunday.

But unlike the days when Davis Cup was conducted for international good will and amateurism, McEnroe, Gottfried and the unbeaten doubles team of Stan Smith and Bob Lutz (they are 9-0 in Davis Cup play) will receive \$2,000 plus air fare and expenses for the weekend. Expenses for the wives of the

baseball, basketball and hockey players.

"Football players are now getting a total of about 21 or 22 percent of the gross," Garvey said. "We just don't think that's enough. We think we should get 45 or 50 percent."

It is from that larger share of the profits that Garvey believes pay scales could be drawn.

He acknowledged that paying football players on scale could pose incentive problems. But he suggested that paying incentive bonuses for playing time, for achieving starting status and for being designated an all-pro could compensate for that.

The minimum salary in the National Football League for a rookie is \$20,000. For a fifth-year player, it is \$30,000.

The contract between the players' group and the league has three years to run, but Garvey said that football players were faring poorly in their individual negotiations with management.

\$60,000 Average

The average NFL player earns \$60,000 per year, he said, but the figure is distorted upward by a few players who earn much more than that. And the \$60,000 average, Garvey said, still is well below the amounts being paid to professional

baseball, basketball and hockey players.

"Football players are now getting a total of about 21 or 22 percent of the gross," Garvey said. "We just don't think that's enough. We think we should get 45 or 50 percent."

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American players also will be paid for the first time.

Without politics to confuse the issue, the U.S. Tennis Association also has managed sponsorship for the final. The Congoleum Corp. of Milwaukee has agreed to put up \$40,000, in addition to contributing funds for the telecast over the Public Broadcasting Service.

"There's a great deal of interest in the series," said Joe Carrico, the chairman of the Davis Cup committee. "If we can win, it will turn a lot of things around."

6-Year Drought

The United States last won the cup in 1972, beating Romania, 3-2, in Bucharest. The Americans lost to Australia with Rod Laver and John Newcombe playing, 5-0, in the 1973 final and were upset by Colombia, Mexico twice and Argentina in subsequent years.

The Davis Cup has been popular everywhere but in the United States," said Hancourt Woods, who serves as the liaison between the Davis Cup nations and the International Tennis Federation. "But I think that will change with the South African question out of the way."

After watching McEnroe win Grand Prix tournaments in Stockholm and London in recent weeks, some tennis followers believe he is ready to challenge Connors and Bjorn Borg for the top spot in the sport. McEnroe is sixth in the computerized singles rankings and fifth in doubles, the only player rated that high in both categories.

McEnroe has never played Lloyd or Mottram. Gottfried is 1-0 against Mottram and has split four career meetings against Lloyd, including a four-set victory in the first round at Wimbledon this year.

NFL Players' Union Head Suggests Set Salary Scale

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP) — The executive director of the NFL Players Association, Ed Garvey, said yesterday that "the time has come to explore the idea" of paying professional football players set amounts based on experience.

Garvey, speaking at a luncheon here, said that a few star running backs and quarterbacks would lose out under such a system, but that the majority of players would benefit.

He acknowledged that the idea of wage scales represents "a complete departure" from the current way of doing business, and that "it will take some time" before the idea is adopted.

However, Garvey said that he received a "pretty favorable" response from players to whom he had broached the idea.

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The minimum salary in the National Football League for a rookie

Observer

Paging Jackie
In the Nonbooks

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — For the addict of Jackie books, very little sustenance has rolled off the presses this past week. Despite its promising title, "Jackie Oo-la-lai" turns out to be just another humdrum series of anecdotes by a Paris bellboy who carried Mrs. Onassis' luggage through the lobby of the Crillon one day in 1969.



Baker

Persons hungering for scandalous anecdote will get little nourishment here, unless they can be satisfied by the bellboy's complaint that Mrs. Onassis walked as though her feet hurt and that she spoke French with a slight lisp.

Three chapters are given over to speculation that she did not realize she was staying at the Crillon, but thought she was staying at the Ritz. We also learn that Mrs. Onassis was not the best quality, and that she became irritated because the doorman failed to recognize her.

Scarcely more fulfilling is "Riffing Jackie's Silver Chest," a 294-page opus by Perry Twining, who claims to have been Mrs. Onassis' burglar during her stopovers in London. Twining burgled Jackie's rooms on numerous occasions, if his story can be believed, but found little of value.

From this he concludes Mrs. Onassis is a woman who places undue importance on baubles and has little interest in spiritual values. Mostly, however, his book is a tepid paean to the virtues of his famous victim. Her checkbooks, which he found in desk drawers, were always neatly balanced, he reports. Inspecting her toothpaste — where he thought small diamonds might be concealed — he noted that she was the kind of woman who put the cap back on the tube.

A slightly different Jackie emerges from Harrison Houston's 400-page "Sawdust Jackie." During the 1950s, Houston was a butcher in Washington, Jackie — then Mrs. Kennedy — came to his shop frequently to buy meat and never failed to ask why he spread sawdust on the floor.

Houston was astonished Mrs. Kennedy did not know why butchers spread sawdust on the floor. "She was dumb," he writes. "She had had a very bad education." Anyone curious to know why sawdust is spread on the floor of butcher shops will get no help from Houston, since he is too dumb to bother explaining.

As for "Sudsy Jackie," by Susan LaPew, the less said the better. Miss LaPew had a summer job in a Greek drugstore when Mrs. Onassis came in one day and bought a bar of soap. This is hardly a sound basis for a 288-page discussion of Mrs. Onassis' bathing habits, and Miss LaPew's lack of research is obvious. She doesn't even tell us whether Jackie uses a real sponge or the plastic kind, or, for that matter, whether Jackie washes the ring out of the tub after she finishes.

Far more absorbing is the curious "I Was Jackie's Horse," a scandalous 320-page volume by a Baltimore cart-horse named Dobbin. This is an "as-told-to" book; the man it was told to is Spud Diamond, a retired Pimlico paddock sweeper who claims he can talk to horses.

Dobbin was pulling a cart of watermelons through the alley behind Diamond's house last summer when the two fell into conversation, and this book is the result. Mrs. Onassis' lawyers say the book is a fiction and a fraud, which is the sure way to incite addicts of Jackie literature into storming the bookshops.

Mrs. Onassis denies ever owning a horse named Dobbin or ever owning a shay. This raises questions about Dobbin's claim that he could have been a great racehorse if Jackie had not taken such cruel delight in crying, "We'll hitch old Dobbin to the shay."

According to Dobbin's story, he was sold to a used-horse dealer in 1958 after Mrs. Kennedy tired of going places in a shay and started traveling sidesaddle.

Skeptical readers may suspect that Dobbin's book is horsefeathers, but Jackie books, of course, are not written for skeptical readers. They are written for people who need fodder, of whom there are enough to make every publisher a Croesus.

By William Tuohy

LONDON — Dressed in scarlet tunics, their faces nearly hidden under tall, bearskin busbies, soldiers of the Queen's Guard put on an elaborate performance each day at Buckingham Palace with the changing of the guard.

The guards are impeccable in drill and have come to embody the ideal in spit-and-polish ceremonial troops. In fact, many think the guards are little more than play soldiers, actors performing a role that has little relation to the rigors of military life.

Yet most guards battalions are found in dappled battle dress, their faces blackened for night duty. Guards units serve with the British Army from Hong Kong in the Far East to Belize in Central America, from the British armored units in West Germany to night patrols in Northern Ireland.

Crack Troops

They are considered crack troops, ranking with a handful of other British units like the paratroopers, the Marine Commandos and the Royal Green Jackets.

Their history stretches back more than 300 years. They served under the Duke of Marlborough on the continent and were with Wellington at Waterloo; they marched to the relief of Khartoum, and fought on the fields of Flanders in World War I and in North Africa, Italy and Western Europe in World War II; since then, they have been in the jungles of Malaya and Borneo and the hills of Kenya and Cyprus.

"If you would ask me to defend a difficult position," says Field Marshal Michael Carver, "or attack in a set-piece battle, I would choose the guards every time."

As fighting troops they are considered tough, dogged, disciplined and reliable, if somewhat unimaginative, with something of the professional drill skills and esprit de corps of the U.S. Marines.

Recruiting

Because of their reputation as a top-flight military unit, the guards have little trouble recruiting soldiers for the ranks.

And because of the guards' reputation, young men of the upper classes who wish to serve in Britain's armed forces often try to become guards officers.

The officers dress for dinner

The Queen's Guards
Under the Bearskins,
They're Real Soldiers

and sit at tables laid out with the regimental larder.

Earlier this century, a story of the guards goes, a young aristocrat, a guards officer, returned from the horrors of the trenches in France and was asked by a socialist what the war was like. The officer remarked: "My dear, you'd never believe the noise — and the people."

But nowadays, although the guards still get a high proportion of Britain's upper classes, officers must measure up to the standards expected of modern warriors in an elite unit. "Playboys don't last very long in the guards any more," says a senior officer.

Most guards officers and men like the contrast between their ceremonial roles and their field service.

"The constant change between the two keeps us from getting stale," says Maj. Nigel Sweeping of the Coldstream Guards.

Ceremonial Side

And so, the public sees only one side of the guards, colorful as it is.

"People are fascinated by the ceremony they see at the palace, the trooping of the color, and other state occasions," says Maj. R.A.C. Courage of the Grenadier Guards.

"Some tourist authorities have suggested we change the guard three times a day to accommodate all the visitors who want to see the ceremony," Maj. Courage goes on. "But that shows a lack of comprehension of what the guards are all about. The ceremony has meaning that derives from tradition. We are the queen's bodyguards. We are also a vital part of the British Army. The guards are for real."

"If all you want is the ceremony without the meaning and reality behind it, you could hire a bunch of actors to perform three or four times a day. But then, they wouldn't be the guards, would they?"

Currently, there are seven regiments of guards. Two are Horse Guards — the Life Guards and the Blues and Roy-

als. These provide the splendid cavalry units for parades, the troops wearing plumed helmets and shining breastplates. They also stand guard at the Horse Guards building in Whitehall, headquarters of the London military district, where thousands of tourists have their pictures taken with them.

But the Life Guards also man armored reconnaissance squadrons in the British Army of the

Rhine while the Blues and Royals form battalions of the heavy Chieftain tanks in West Germany.

There are also five regiments of Foot Guards.

The Grenadiers were formed in 1656 as a bodyguard for Charles II during his exile on the continent.

The Coldstream Guards date to 1650 as a unit and 1661 as guards to the sovereign.

The Scots Guards were formed in 1642, but briefly disbanded, so that their formal tenure as the third regiment of Foot Guards dates from 1686.

The Irish Guards were created in 1900 by Queen Victoria in recognition of the bravery of Irish troops in the South African war.

The Welsh Guards were ordered formed by King George V in 1915, in order that all elements of the United Kingdom would have a guards regiment.

Multiplied

Before World War II the various regiments were known as "The Brigade of Guards." The battalions multiplied during the war, forming guards brigades and a guards armored division.

The latter led the British forces across France into Belgium, and the Irish Guards



formed the point of the ground attack to support the U.S. and British paratroopers involved in the ill-fated Arnhem operation.

After the war, defense cuts reduced the size of the regiments and they were called the Guards Division.

The latest change in nomenclature groups all the Horse and Foot Guards in the Household Division, that is, guarding the royal household; the division numbers about 5,500 men.

As an officer leaves a room, the senior guards noncommissioned officer always asks: "Permission to carry on, sir."

Field Marshal Carver once asked a guards sergeant major what he would do if the marshal said "No" to the request.

"We'd carry on just the same, sir," came the response.

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PEOPLE: Mama Knows Best:
Lawmaker Axes Trip

His mother said "No," but Rep. Charles Wilson wouldn't listen, so she went over his head to Speaker of the House Thomas (Tip) O'Neill. Wilson, a Texas Democrat who had been threatened by terrorists on a trip to Nicaragua, was planning a visit to Mexico. But his mother, Mrs. Charles Wilson, insisted he shouldn't go, and called on O'Neill to back her up. "I've been on the phone for 30 minutes with your mother, and you're not going to Mexico," Wilson quoted O'Neill as saying. "What you have to understand," O'Neill said, "is that your mother is holding me personally responsible for your well-being." For good measure, O'Neill added, "You do want to be re-appointed to the Appropriations Committee, don't you?" Wilson agreed not to go.

TV's latest Juliet is only 14 but she's hopping mad because her director took out the sexy bits. "He treated me like an infantile robot," said Rebecca Saire, who plays the star-crossed lover in "Romeo and Juliet," the first play to be shown in the gigantic six-year British Broadcasting Corp. project to televise all 37 of Shakespeare's plays. "He didn't allow any discussion with me on Juliet's sexuality because he was besotted with having a child Juliet. He stamped on my efforts to make the girl more sexually aware and more mature." Alvin Rakoff, who directed the play shown Sunday in Britain (due in the United States next year and offered for sale around the world), was out of the country, but newspapers quoted him as saying: "I think she's talking absolute nonsense. She's a young and very inexperienced actress, a child obviously hurt by reviews of her performance."

Actor Robert Redford was on the hot seat in Las Vegas. His electrically wired saddle short-circuited while he was riding a stallion on the set of the movie, "The Electric Horseman," being filmed at Caesar's Palace. Redford was on the horse in the hotel's main show room doing a scene in which he emerges from the wing onto the stage among chorus girls. Suddenly, a cloud of smoke appeared as three tiny insulators whisked the saddle off his back. Neither Redford nor the horse was injured.

In Bangkok, Princess Somsavali, 21-year-old consort of Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, gave birth to a daughter, the Royal Household announced. It is their first

child. . . In Stockholm, the Royal Palace said that Queen Silvia was expecting her second child next June. King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia have one daughter, Victoria, born in July, 1977. Queen Silvia, 34, formerly a West German commoner, married the Swedish monarch in June 1976. Whether the one-year-old princess will inherit the Swedish throne from her father. A recent act of succession amendment stipulates that the royal couple's first-born becomes regent, regardless of the child's sex. Previously, only male progeny could inherit the throne.

In Italy, world ski champion Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden said his secret wish is to ski with Pope John Paul II, an avid skier. Stenmark told journalists, "I would like very much to make a slalom with Pope John Paul II. In Sweden, I did it with King [Carl] Gustaf. And now I will like to try it with a pope. Not exactly a race but a stroll, and to make a chat with him. I am a Protestant and he is a Catholic, but who cares? Are we not living in ecumenical times?"

Harvard University law professor Arthur R. Miller has struck again. Known as much for his demanding courses as for his sense of the ridiculous, Miller is a campus legend for his animated lectures. With an SRO lecture hall crowd of several hundred professors and students, Miller disced down the aisle in a white three-piece suit to a wild, standing ovation. He danced his way into the center of the room, where he tried to crash a toga party. An irate fraternity man "whacked" Miller on the head and tossed him out. Amid the laughter and cheers, Miller asked a question to the class: "When a toga-wearing twerp knocks down a disco deejay on the toga dance-floor right-of-way, does toga law or disco law prevail?"

British singer Shirley Bassey was arrested in London and charged with being drunk and disorderly, police said. The 41-year-old performer from Wales was arrested after police were called to her home in the fashionable Belgrave district. Neighbors phoned police to report screaming and shouting from the residence. Miss Bassey, charged under the name Shirley Carter, was released on bail and is due to appear in court Dec. 21.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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